DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 121 250 IR 003 224

TITLE	Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1974.
INSTITUTION	Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	75
NOTE	195p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030-000-00078-1; $6.40)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$10.03 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS	*Annual Reports; Copyrights; Exhibits; Government Libraries; International Programs; Law Libraries; Legislation; Legislative Reference Libraries; Library Administration; Library Automation; Library Expenditures; Library Programs; Library Reference Services; Library Technical Processes; *National Libraries; Publications; Statistical Data
IDENTIFIERS	*Library of Congress

ABSTRACT

The prefatory section of the Library of Congress (LC) annual report contains basic information about the library, and lists of trust fund board members, library officers, library committees, and consultants. The body of the report begins with a general overview of recent LC activities in such areas as special services, automation, copyright, affirmative action, publications, and preservation of special materials. This is followed by reports on the activities of the Processing Department, Congressional Research Service, Reference Department, Law Library, Administrative Department, and Copyright Office. The Copyright Office report includes a table of United States international copyright relations listed by country. Appendixes contain statistical and financial data and lists of exhibits, concerts, lectures, special programs, and publications sponsored by LC. There is an index. (LS)

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ED121250

ISSN 0083-1565

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1974

IR 003 224

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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WASHINGTON • 1975

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 64-6775

ISSN 0083-1565 A cr. title: Annual report of the Librarian of Congress

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price $5.25
Stock Number 030-000-00034-1

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Joint Committee on the Library, 93d Congress, 2nd Session

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Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

[illegible]

Points of Gifts or Bequests to the Library of Congress

[illegible]

[redacted]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

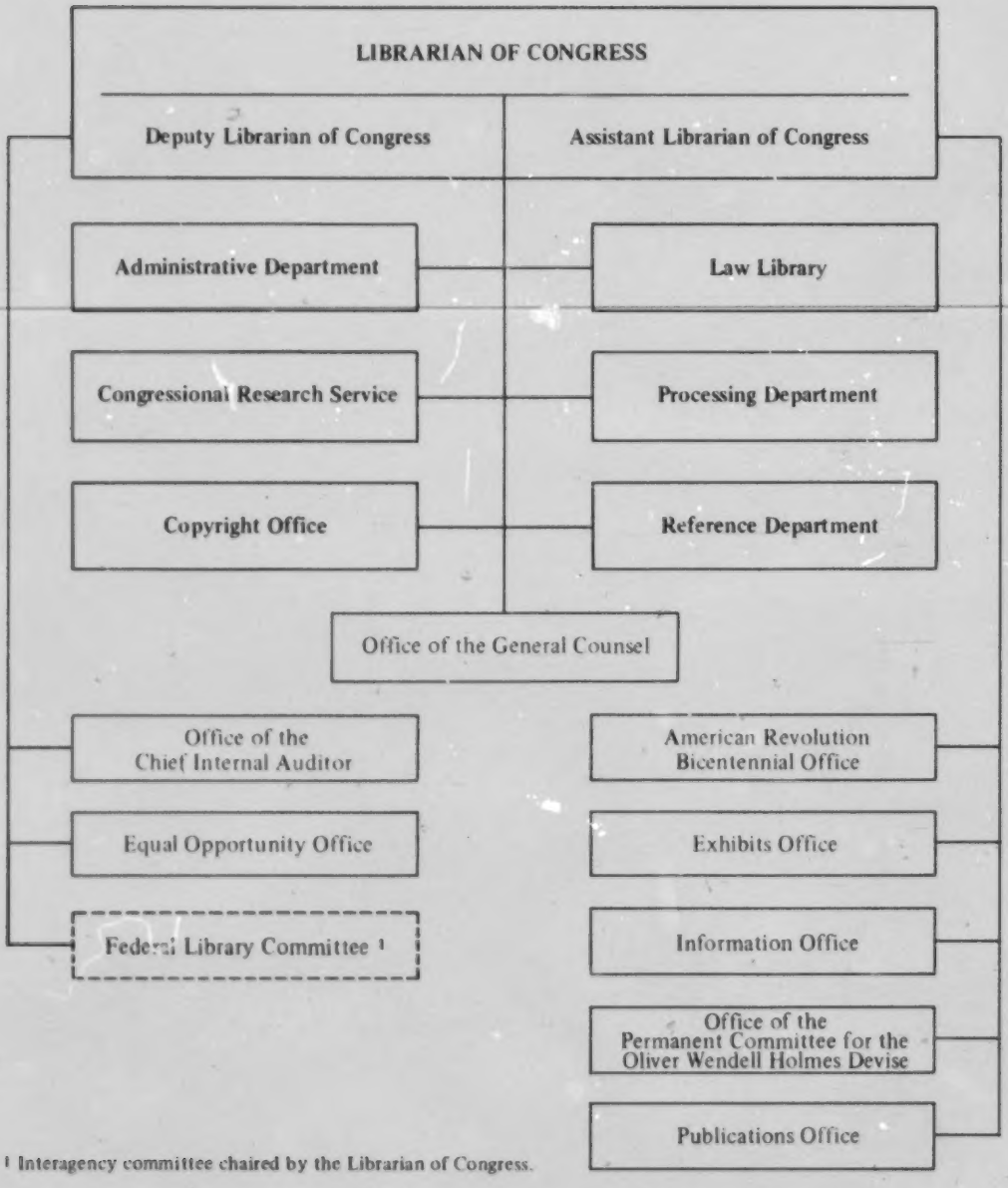
This report on the activities of the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, which I have the honor to submit, covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974. Submitted with it are four issues of its supplement—the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*—and a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

L. Quincy Mumford
Librarian of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

ORGANIZATION CHART

As of October 1, 1974



[1] Interagency committee chaired by the Librarian of Congress.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
Building Planning Office
Information Systems Office
Photoduplication Service

Assistant Director for Management Services
Buildings Management Office
Central Services Division
Financial Management Office
Procurement and Supply Division

Assistant Director for Personnel
Employee Relations Office
Personnel Operations Office
Personnel Security Office
Placement and Classification Office
Training Office

Assistant Director for Preservation
Binding Office
Collections Maintenance Office
Preservation Microfilming Office
Preservation Research and Testing Office
Restoration Office

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Office of the Director
American Law Division
Congressional Reference Division
Economics Division
Education and Public Welfare Division
Environmental Policy Division
Foreign Affairs Division
Government and General Research Division
Library Services Division
Science Policy Research Division
Senior Specialists Division

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Office of the Register
Cataloging Division
Examining Division
Reference Division
Service Division

LAW LIBRARY

Office of the Law Librarian
American-British Law Division
European Law Division
Far Eastern Law Division
Hispanic Law Division
Near Eastern and African Law Division

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
MARC Development Office
National Serials Data Program
National Union Catalog Publication Project
Technical Processes Research Office

Office of the Assistant Director (Acquisitions and Overseas Operations)
Exchange and Gift Division
Order Division
Overseas Operations Division
Selection Office

Office of the Assistant Director (Cataloging)
Cataloging Instruction Office
Decimal Classification Division
Descriptive Cataloging Division
MARC Editorial Division
Shared Cataloging Division
Subject Cataloging Division

Office of the Assistant Director (Processing Services)
Card Division
Catalog Management Division
Catalog Publication Division
Serial Record Division

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Federal Research Division
General Reference and Bibliography Division
Geography and Map Division
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division
Loan Division
Manuscript Division
Music Division
Orientalia Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Rare Book Division
Science and Technology Division
National Referral Center
Serial Division
Slavic and Central European Division
Stack and Reader Division

Introduction

Twenty years ago—in June 1954—the American Library Association met in Minneapolis, its program centering on the theme: "Knowledge—a Free People's Surest Strength." During that conference, the ALA council unanimously endorsed the candidate nominated by President Eisenhower for the post of Librarian of Congress. In July the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration held hearings on that nomination, which was confirmed on July 29, and on September 1, 1954, Lawrence Quincy Mumford took office as the 11th Librarian of Congress.

The first graduate of a library school to hold that post, Mr. Mumford received both his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Duke University, working on the staff of the university library during his undergraduate and graduate days. From Columbia University he took a B.S. degree in library science and joined the staff of the New York Public Library in 1929. At the request of Archibald MacLeish, who was then Librarian of Congress, he took leave of absence in 1940-41 to come to Washington to reorganize the technical processes of the Library and to head the new Processing Department. In 1945 he left his position in New York to become assistant director of the Cleveland Public Library, in 1950 assuming the post of director.

As Librarian of Congress he continued the Library's close relationships with the library and scholarly communities and found on Capitol Hill firm support for his efforts to maintain the international preeminence of the Library of Congress. On December 31, 1974, having served a year beyond the date of his intended retirement at the request of the President, Mr. Mumford left the post he had held for a little over two decades.

Growth of the collections

During the intervening 20 years, the collections have more than doubled, rising from 33,153,000 at the end of fiscal 1954 to 73,932,000 on June 30, 1974. In the categories that make up these totals, one finds some startling comparisons: manuscripts have increased 120 percent; photographic negatives, prints, and slides, 277 percent; and microfilm reels and strips, 607 percent. Hardcopy technical reports and microfiches have passed the million mark, and both music and maps are in the 3.5 million bracket; volumes and pamphlets are nearing 17 million and manuscripts 31.5 million. Through purchase, official donation, exchange, gift, and by law, the Library received over 5.3 million items in fiscal 1955; this past year that figure had increased to better than 6.5 million.

Public Law 480 Program

Two of the acquisitions programs launched in the last 20 years—the Public Law 480 Program and the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC)—have had far-reaching benefits to other libraries. The P.L. 480 Program began operation in January 1962 in India, Pakistan, and Egypt. Known more correctly today as the Special Foreign Currency Program, it has been responsible since its inception for acquiring over 18.5 million pieces for the Library of Congress and other participants. The field offices in Belgrade, Tel Aviv, and Dacca were discontinued during

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fiscal 1974 because of the lack of excess foreign currencies, and the Sri Lanka program became a cooperative dollar-funded operation, publications still being acquired by the office in New Delhi but only for those libraries, 17 in number, that contributed sufficient U.S. dollars to cover acquisition and administrative costs. During fiscal 1974 a total of 1,212,627 publications were acquired from five countries plus another 14,432 from Sri Lanka. Under the related English-language program, 162,927 serials and monographs were acquired from India and Pakistan.

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging

It was a stout heart might have quailed some 10 years ago when the Higher Education Act of 1965 was passed giving the Librarian of Congress the responsibility of acquiring insofar as possible all library materials of value to scholarship currently published throughout the world, of cataloging them promptly after receipt, and of distributing bibliographic information through printed catalog cards or by other means. But the Library staff never faltered. The bill was signed in the fall and by January 1966, at a conference in London of national libraries and producers of the current national bibliographies of England, France, West Germany, Norway, and Austria, it was agreed that the Library of Congress would use for cataloging purposes the descriptions of books listed in the national bibliography of each country publishing such a work and that those responsible for the bibliographies would supply the Library with copy in advance of publication. In April 1966 the first cards produced under this arrangement were printed, and the prototype operation in London went into full production in June of the same year. The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging was off and running. Today it covers some 40 countries. The Library was commended by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science during the past year for "finding the best available cost-effective method" of making information acquired on a worldwide basis accessible to citizens and scholars of the present as well as succeeding generations. The Survey and Investigations staff of the House Committee on Appropriations, which made a study of NPAC in fiscal 1974, visiting 18 research libraries, concluded that such libraries are heavily dependent on LC cataloging and that total savings to them exceed the appropriations for the program. Other findings of the study are given in the chapter on the Processing Department.

Reference services

To amass great collections, to create quantities of catalogs, to compile numberless bibliographies, to build, rent buildings and fill them with shelves, and files, and boxes, to mend and laminate and film fragile materials—these are not the reason for libraries. True, librarians do all these things, but they do them for one purpose: to make knowledge available. The readers a library serves are its business and here its success or failure cannot be measured. One can count heads, letters, phone calls, books used, and bibliographies prepared; during fiscal 1974 the Library of Congress performed 1,145,000 direct reference services—456,000 in person, 189,000 through correspondence, and 500,000 by telephone—circulated 2,088,000 volumes for use within the Library and another 210,600 for outside use, and prepared 223 bibliographies. In addition, the Congressional Research Service answered 392,000 questions for Members and committees of Congress, compared to the 57,000 answered in the first year of my term as Librarian. Not included in these statistics are Copyright Office responses to referen e inquiries submitted by letter—32,258—and by telephone—39,732—as well as those from congressional offices—800. Completed searches of copyright records totaled 11,345, covering 132,499 titles. But what these activities mean to the user and through him eventually to the intellectual,

economic, political, and social life of this country cannot be even estimated. As they have in the past, LC readers continued their strongest interest in the social sciences, philology and literature, and general and Old World history. Literature and the social sciences were again the most popular classes with borrowers, for example, of 25 percent in the circulation of law materials and of 10 percent in political science were undoubtedly a reflection of controversies in the national government. So was the predominance of books on the presidency and the energy crisis among those most in demand on the congressional waiting list.

Research support to the Congress

Political, economic, and social developments, both at home and abroad, have sharply increased the need of Members of Congress for research support, a need that the Congressional Research Service has guided itself to meet. It has now passed the midpoint in its five-year program to implement the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Some account of the steps CRS has taken to meet congressional needs and some measurement of the success it has achieved can be found in chapter 2 of this report.

Service to Blind and physically handicapped readers

In its report on the Library's appropriations for fiscal 1956, the House Appropriations Committee requested that the Library consider the transfer of the Books for the Blind program to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Because Luther Evans resigned as Librarian of Congress on July 1953, the matter was delayed until the appointment of the next Librarian of Congress. Some preliminary discussions, however, had been held with HEW, and these were resumed when I took office. In April 1953, after study of the suggestion, I submitted my recommendation to the Joint Committee on the Library that the program be retained in the Library, since the operation was essentially a library program and since the Library of Congress had not only the technicians and facilities for the service but also the longstanding relationships with the agencies that carry it on in the various states. The Joint Committee on the Library concurred and, over the ensuing years, the Appropriations Committees of both the Senate and the House have been understanding and generous in their support of this service. In 1962 a collection of braille music scores was established in the Library and provision made for lending them under Public Law 87-765. Through Public Law 89-522, signed on July 30, 1966, Congress authorized extension of the program for blind readers to other handicapped persons, including the near-blind and those physically unable to read conventional printed material. The year that I made my recommendation, fiscal 1953, the Library of Congress and 27 other libraries lent 1.3 million talking books and books in raised type to 72,300 blind readers in the United States and its possessions. During the past fiscal year, 420,870 readers borrowed over 11.2 million books on discs, tapes, and in braille from 53 agencies in the District of Columbia and the various states.

Preservation of library materials

Librarians do not take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the materials in their custody, but certainly they strive to maintain the collections under their care for use by future as well as present generations. The first word in the Latvian three-part oath has taken on a new significance for librarians in the past few decades. It is generally known that the Library of Congress has assumed leadership in the preservation of library materials and has established an office in the Administrative Department to carry on research, experiments, and testing in this field. During the past year, the research staff devoted considerable time to tests of the use of diethyl zinc as a gaseous deacidification agent for paper and to methods for

Cataloging & publication

Space

Book building

Computer-aided projects

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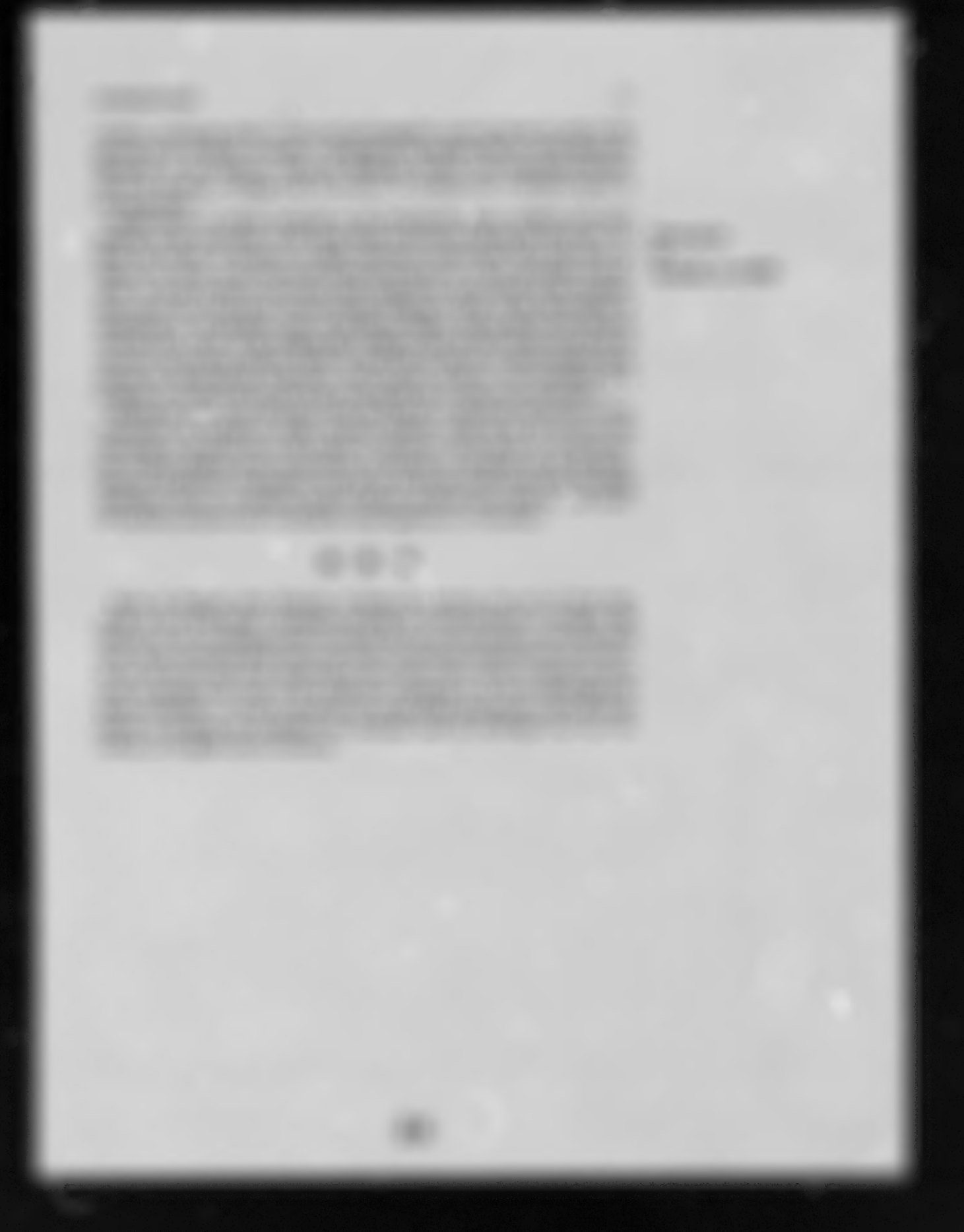


The Processing Department

Every year for four successive years, a principal officer of the Processing Department has won a signal honor. Henriette D. Avram, chief of the MARC Development Office, was one of six recipients of the Federal Woman's Award for 1974. Administered by a board of trustees having no official connection with the government, the award program was established in 1960 "to provide special recognition to women who have made outstanding contributions to the efficiency and quality of the career service of the Federal Government, and to dramatize and make more widely known to the public the wide variety of challenging careers for women in the Federal Government." Mrs. Avram is the first recipient from the legislative branch and the first associated with libraries. She was also elected vice president and president-elect of the American Library Association's Information Science and Automation Division.

In a large and active organization, accomplishments are not necessarily divided by years. Many activities are continuing ones, and their progress or decline may extend over years, even decades. To cite notable accomplishments or significant trends for a given fiscal year is not an easy task; on the other hand, figures, despite their many shortcomings, have the virtue of providing one kind of measurement, and definite dates of beginning a task, reaching its halfway mark, and completing it provide another. Among such measurable activities of the Processing Department during the past fiscal year were the following:

- Blanket-order agreements were concluded with dealers in Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, and Turkey, an important step in the effort to improve worldwide acquisition of significant commercially produced publications for LC collections.

- Through continuing review of arrangements, productive exchange agreements totaled 14,500.

- Subscribers to the Documents Expediting Project received 494,000 publications, an increase of 29 percent over fiscal 1973.

- Bibliographic records in machine-readable form reached a total of 450,000 for books, 18,000 for films, 7,500 for serials, and 28,000 for maps.

- Publishers participating in the CIP program increased by 62 percent.

- Arrangements were concluded for the printing in New Delhi of catalog cards in a variety of scripts.

- Total publications acquired for American libraries through the Public Law 480 program since its inception passed the 18.5 million mark;

plus another 14,500 procured through the Sri Lanka cooperative program.

□ Languages in which the Library catalogs materials reached a total of 144 with the addition of Afrihili, Bukusu, Giryama, Iban, Igede, Igbira, Maban, Patamona, and Tangut.

□ The oacklog in shared cataloging was approximately halved.

□ *Subclass KD, Law of the United Kingdom and Ireland,* was published in final form and the fourth edition of *Class U, Military Science,* and *Class V, Naval Science,* went to press.

□ With the help of work-study students, 372,800 cards were adapted and filed into the shelflist, reducing the backlog by 96 percent.

□ Almost 800 staff members from the Processing, Administrative, and Reference Departments, the Law Library, and the Senate and Supreme Court libraries took courses offered by the Cataloging Instruction Office.

□ Last year's record of 81,474 titles classified in the Dewey Decimal System was topped by 11.4 percent.

□ Close to 3.3 million cards were filed in Library catalogs and the Official Catalog was expanded from 19,200 to 25,200 trays to provide for growth until the move to the James Madison Memorial Building.

□ Two new book catalogs were launched: *Monographic Series* and *Library of Congress Name Headings With References.*

□ Over 106,000 pages of camera copy were prepared for printed catalogs, a new record.

□ The first issues of *Films and Other Materials for Projection* and the *Register of Additional Locations* to utilize computer-aided composition were published.

□ With the publication of the 11th volume of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* the total number of collections described and located reached more than 31,000 in nearly 900 depositories.

□ Publication of volume 329 of the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* brought the project well past the halfway point.

□ To consolidate serials control, the National Serials Data Program was transferred to the Processing Department in June 1974.

□ Book catalogs, technical publications, and MARC tapes accounted for more than 56 percent of the total net sales of the Card Division.

ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

"The output of serious recorded informational material in books and other formats in many languages has increased dramatically in recent years and this increase is expected to continue. Access to the world's knowledge as it is recorded is vital to the United States and to industrial, governmental, social, environmental, educational, business and scholarly interests within this nation. It is essential, therefore, to expand and improve the national program for collecting, cataloging and making available the world-wide production of recorded knowledge," declared the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in a position statement adopted in Boston on October 26, 1973. The statement continued: "A Library of Congress activity, the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), has already saved the nation's scholarly libraries from an inability to collect comprehensively in important foreign areas. It has also saved them from the incalculable expense of duplicate, repetitive cataloging of these materials. The Library of Congress must be provided with the means to further this important work.

"The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science commends to the Congress of

the United States the NPAC as the best available cost-effective method for providing access to the world-wide information required for present and future generations of U.S. citizens and scholars."

At the request of the House Committee on Appropriations, its Surveys and Investigations staff made an indepth study of NPAC "to develop the necessary background information required for future decisions as to funding needs," visiting 18 research libraries. The investigators found that these libraries were heavily dependent on LC cataloging, that significantly more LC cataloging has been available since the establishment of NPAC, and that a reduction in the amount of LC cataloging the research libraries are receiving would have a severe impact. The report concluded that total savings to the research libraries obviously exceeded the appropriation for NPAC. It also suggested need for improvement in speed of cataloging and provision of printed cards, reduction of cataloging arrearages, and sharpening of acquisitions practices in some parts of the world. The Library is giving particular attention to these and other areas where reappraisal has been indicated.

The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging operated in fiscal 1974 at much the same level as in the preceding year, with sufficient funds to meet inflationary pressures but with no expansion of the program. A guide for libraries participating in the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, bringing together from scattered sources all current instructions on the reporting of titles and the maintenance of depository sets, was prepared and distributed. Revised and supplementary pages will be issued as necessary to keep the information current. The Library of Congress shared cataloging center in Paris moved into new, more efficient quarters and reduced its staff from four to three persons. The center in Wiesbaden effected comparable economies. Marion Schild, field director, Italy, returned to Washington, having established the Florence center and recruited and trained the local staff to assume full responsibility for its administration.

The Public Law 480 program operated at a considerably reduced level, having lost the field offices in Belgrade, Dacca, and Tel Aviv because of the lack of excess foreign currencies. Sri

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging
Library of Congress receipts through regional acquisitions programs

Programs	Source			Form of material				Total fiscal 1974	Total fiscal 1973
	Purchase	Gift	Exchange	Monographs	Newspapers	Other serials	Miscellaneous		
Eastern Africa	18,198	2,679	13,702	2,276	18,062	11,579	2,662	34,579	34,340
Southeast Asia [1]	19,863	481	1,830	2,374	7,960	11,798	42	22,174	21,922
Brazil	8,217	2,564	12,552	4,240	4,522	14,099	472	23,333	24,304
Total	46,278	5,724	28,084	8,890	30,544	37,476	3,176	80,086	80,566

[1] Statistics for the Library of Congress only; total multiple copies acquired in fiscal 1974 through the NPAC Southeast Asia Program for nine participants including the Library of Congress were as follows:

Monographs	Newspapers	Other serials	Miscellaneous	Total fiscal 1974	Total fiscal 1973
14,323	69,394	67,776	350	151,843	215,549

Pieces acquired for the Library of Congress and outside participants through Public Law 480, including the English-language programs January 1, 1962–June 30, 1974

	Fiscal year 1974						
	Commercial and institutional publications			Government publications			
Country	Newspapers	Serials	Monographs	Serials	Monographs	Total fiscal 1974	Total January 1962 to date
Egypt	59,108	26,018	19,892	7,850	1,324	114,192	2,558,559
India (includes Sikkim & Bhutan)	112,994	440,008	76,605	161,917	10,676	802,200	9,251,711
Indonesia [1]							992,336
Israel [2]							1,664,777
Nepal	7,820	17,209	1,681	1,046	187	27,943	[3] 284,271
Pakistan	47,513	99,688	9,627	20,106	1,438	178,372	2,310,585
Poland	27,740	40,782	21,398			89,920	[4] 221,020
Sri Lanka [5]							153,382
Yugoslavia [6]							1,082,707
Total	255,175	623,705	129,203	190,919	13,625	1,212,627	14,519,348

[1] From July 1963 through June 1969
[2] From July 1963 through June 1973
[3] From July 1965
[4] From January 1972
[5] From July 1966 through June 1973
[6] From March 1967 through June 1973

Sri Lanka Cooperative Acquisitions Program

Beginning July 1973, the Public Law 480 Program became a cooperative dollar-funded program acquiring publications for the Library of Congress and 18 other participants. Total acquisitions for fiscal year 1974 are as follows:

Sri Lanka	1,955	6,137	1,563	4,777		14,432	14,432

Public Law 480 English-language program acquisitions July 1, 1973–June 30, 1974

	Commercial and institutional publications		Government publications		
Country	Serials	Monographs	Serials	Monographs	Total
India	93,584	2,445	8,559	306	104,894
Pakistan	54,493	2,736	483	301	58,013
Total	148,077	5,181	9,042	607	162,907

Lanka publications are still being acquired by the New Delhi office but only for the 17 libraries that were prepared to contribute sufficient U.S. dollars to cover the purchase price of a set of publications as well as a portion of the administrative costs. The office in India continues to issue accessions lists for Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Its staff visited all parts of the subcontinent, instructing and encouraging dealers, presenting the program to government officials responsible for distributing official publications, and pursuing the never-ending task of ferreting out elusive items. The Karachi office initiated a pilot project testing the feasibility of selective distribution of serials to the 300 American libraries participating in the English-language program. Participants are permitted to select any, all, or none of the 15 serials currently distributed. If the trial is successful, the selection of serials available will be expanded and the New Delhi office will attempt a similar program. A major accomplishment of the year was the completion of a cumulative list of Indonesian serials. It includes all titles received by the Jakarta office from its inception in 1964 through December 1973, a total of 2,345 entries and 1,564 cross-references. In the interests of the program, John C. Crawford, the field director, Indonesia, visited Penang, Singapore, Taiwan, Sandakan, Kota Kinabalu, Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuching, and Kuala Lumpur.

Despite a major war the Egyptian staff continued to operate the Cairo office very effectively, with only brief periodic visits by an acting field director based first in Belgrade and then in Karachi. Microfilmed runs of the Cairo daily *al Ahram* for the years 1876-92 and 1919-39 were among the important acquisitions. As a gesture of good will, an artist on the staff of the paper designed and presented to the office a handsome new cover for the *Accessions List: Middle East*.

Personal contacts and on-the-scene investigations are essential to any comprehensive publications procurement program in Eastern Africa. There are no current national bibliographies, deposit laws, where they exist, are infrequently honored, and the majority of booksellers are only mildly interested in local publications. Frequent acquisitions trips, however, and the sustained performance of contract representatives in the Sudan, Ethiopia, and the Malagasy Republic procured a significant quantity of books, periodicals, and newspapers. During the year Alvin Moore, Jr., the field director, visited Madagascar, Réunion, Ethiopia, Zambia, the Sudan, the Seychelles, and Mauritius on purchasing trips.

In Brazil 31 publishers have been persuaded to donate their new books to the Library's office in Rio de Janeiro. Since December 1973 the office has been forwarding a catalog card master with each book for use by the Descriptive Cataloging Division. This has reduced duplication of effort and helped to speed up the processing of Brazilian publications. The office was visited during the year by Edmond L. Applebaum, the Processing Department's assistant director for acquisitions and overseas operations.

The Department of State again, as in previous years, provided administrative support to the Library's overseas centers, assisted in publications procurement from many areas of the world, and served as the official channel for discussing with other governments bilateral agreements for the exchange of official publications.

Purchases

The Order Division automation project, renamed the Library Order Information System (LOIS), suffered delay because of the need to reprogram the existing fiscal reporting procedure, designed more than 15 years ago. Despite this frustration, real progress was made with the writing of all programs for the fourth scheduled task, the computer production and maintenance of a master list of 31,500 subscription orders. At the XIX Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Materials (SALALM), Robert C. Sullivan, chief of the Order Division, participated in a panel on the reproduction of Latin American publications and held discussions with numerous librarians and 17 booksellers. Receipts purchased in Latin America have improved in quantity and quality. Overall, items acquired by purchase declined because of a combination of factors: decreased

publishing worldwide, greater specificity in the Library's instructions to dealers, and the increased cost of publication resulting from inflation, the devaluation of the dollar, and the shortage of paper. New blanket order agreements with dealers in Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, and Turkey were concluded in the continuing effort to improve arrangements throughout the world for acquisition of significant new commercially produced publications for the Library's collections.

Among items acquired through the Special Reserve Fund, for which Congress makes appropriations for "the purchase, when approved by the Librarian, of special and unique materials for addition to the collections," were 40 letters of Ulysses S. Grant, a letter from George Washington to Martha Custis, letters of James K. Polk and Grover Cleveland, and broadsides and letters pertaining to the American Revolution.

Exchanges

The Library's exchange program continued to flourish, with no diminution of receipts. New arrangements were established and unproductive ones were canceled. There now in force number 14,487 as follows: African-Asian, 1,893; American-British, 4,714; European, 2,460; and Hispanic, 3,393. Under the terms of bilateral executive agreements, multilateral treaties, and informal arrangements, the Library is currently sending 382 sets of U.S. official publications to other national libraries. As part of its continuing review of these official exchanges, the Exchange and Gift Division sent a questionnaire to each national library or other recipient institution. It is too early to draw final conclusions, but the impression gained so far is one of general satisfaction with the quality and coverage of the materials received.

In conducting its acquisitions program the Library has always placed great emphasis on obtaining needed publications by the most economical means. Even though direct expenditure of funds is not normally involved in acquisitions by exchange, it is essential, nevertheless, to assess the usefulness of materials received. During the year the exchange sections attempted to eliminate unnecessary duplication of acquisitions and stepped up their efforts to improve the quality of receipts through a more systematic review of incoming shipments and subsequent correspondence with their senders.

Since 1970 the Hispanic Exchange Section has regularly sent to exchange partners with the same subject interests lists of available publications in those areas and a covering letter. The results have been excellent and, to increase efficiency, flexibility, and production, the section is now engaged in converting the files of the project to an Easynet system. Data will be quickly retrievable, because each exchange will have its own Easynet card giving its name and address, reference number, type of institution, subject interests, and other essential information. Specially devised questionnaires and form letters or replicate paper will supplement the system.

The 1972 issue of *Non-GPO Imprints Received in the Library of Congress: A Selective Checklist* was published in the fall of 1973. Larger than the three preceding issues, it includes 408 monographic entries and 142 periodical entries. Comments from users of the checklist as to usefulness would be welcomed by the Exchange and Gift Division.

For many years the Library has offered motion picture producers the opportunity to arrange for the return of films deposited for registration in the Copyright Office, provided they execute an agreement giving the Library the right to recall one archival-grade copy at any time during the following two years. This arrangement had the advantage of ensuring to the Library the opportunity to enrich its film collection while permitting the producers to make immediate use of the motion pictures, which are usually printed in a limited number of copies at high cost.

In recent years there has been some difficulty in obtaining good copies of copyrighted feature motion pictures recalled under the terms of the agreement. Films were usually recalled a year or more after copyright registration and by then existing copies were likely to be badly worn by repeated screenings. After consultation with the

[illegible] Section and the Copyright Examining Division, a new system for certifying documents was instituted. A letter was sent to all copyright claimants, explaining some of the provisions for early receipt under terms of the agreement and notifying them that the Library intended to begin shipping feature films soon after registration. Now the Copyright Examining Division periodically sends to the Exchange and Gift Division a list of feature films recently registered and these films are promptly requested. The first requests were sent in February and by July 1972 the majority of the films desired had been received.

Documents Depository Project

Since 1966 subscribing libraries have received microfiche of U.S. government publications that are not available from either the Government Printing Office or the issuing agency through the Documents Depository Project, a cooperative procurement service administered as a unit of the Federal Documents Section of the Exchange and Gift Division. American University, Howard University, George Mason University, and the University of Nevada became subscribers during the fiscal year. Subscribers now number 177 in 49 states and the District of Columbia. They received 896,000 publications, a growth of almost 30 percent over fiscal 1971. Of the 6,000 special requests handled, 97 percent were filled, 77 percent for supplying the material requested and 9 percent for providing information on the source of supply.

Gifts

Many of the gifts presented to the Library came from estates and heirs. Among them were papers of Hugo L. Black, Charles E. Bolton, Catherine Sheldon Bowers, Eugene Meyer, and Edith Bolling Wilson. Additions were made to the papers of Chester A. Arthur, Conroy Bingham, Mordecai Ezekiel, Archibald MacLeish, Agnes Wilkinson, Clifford Pinchot, Robert O. Tuft, and Margaret Watkins. Other gifts included prints of Andrew Jackson, Isaac Newton, and Martin Van Buren and an unpublished manuscript of Mark Twain's. Many manuscripts were added to the George Bernard Shaw collection, the Joseph H. Choate Papers, collections of the Academy of Motion Pictures, large collections of scientific journals were received from Columbia Pictures, Television Corporation, Teaching Film Custodians, and the [illegible] Guild. Some of these as well as other gifts are described more fully in parts II to IV of this annual report of the Librarian of Congress.

Acquisitions Activities

[illegible] the Library's Automated Systems Office, the Processing Department conducted [illegible] processes. Work in the Library did not proceed [illegible] but as yet no reference work [illegible] users. Some of its activities are described [illegible] section. The automation program is [illegible] several units cooperating with the Library [illegible] Systems Office as described elsewhere.

When the Library became a member of the [illegible] Consortium of Ohio Area Library Centers, the Serials Development Office had an additional responsibility for assisting development and coordination within the Library. As one [illegible] of the Ohio Consortium, Library of Congress Ohio Area Libraries Committee, Inc., was [illegible] agreed to build a bibliographic union data base as rapidly as possible. The participating institutions will include, in addition to the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Canada, and a small group of Ohio libraries selected for their capability to contribute and their strong interest in developing a multistate data base. Records will be in the MARC II format and although the data base will be built at the Ohio College Library Center, it is expected to be transferred to the Library of Congress within two years. The Library will continue to distribute its own serial cataloging records through the Serials Distribution Service.

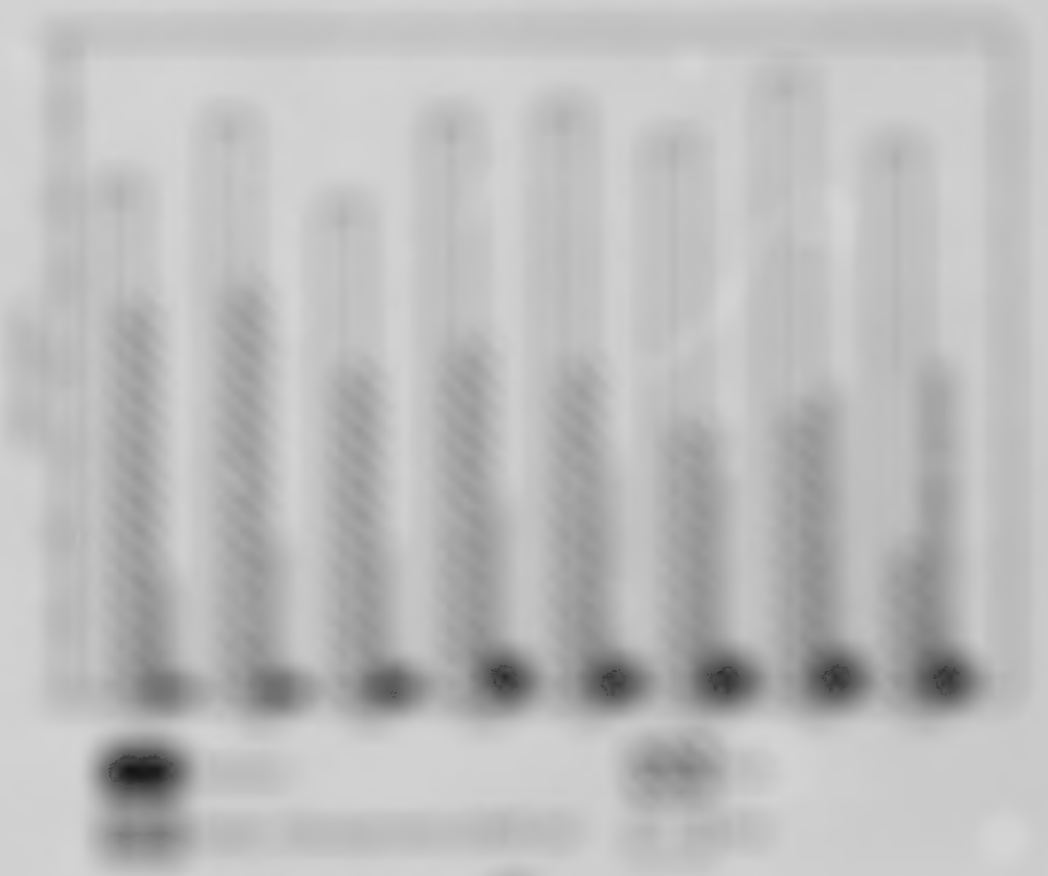


FIG. 3

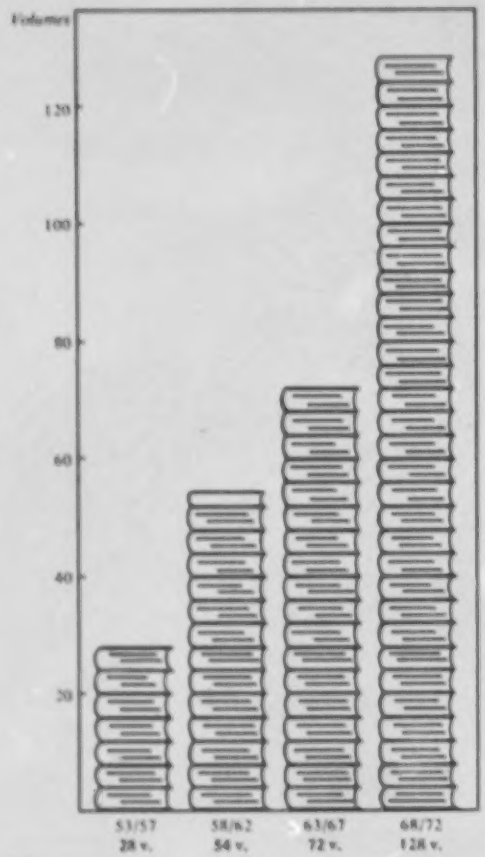
Card Catalogs

Access to newly acquired and cataloged works depends on the Library's card catalogs. Their maintenance continues to be an assignment of massive proportions. During the year the Catalog Management Division filed nearly 3.3 million cards in the general and special files. The Official Catalog, totaling 21 million cards, was expanded from 19,200 to 25,200 trays with an optimum capacity of 26 million cards. The move was necessary both to alleviate overcrowding now and to provide space for expansion until the projected date for transfer to the new James Madison Memorial Building. In conjunction with the expansion, fluorescent lighting was installed throughout the catalog area and the walls were repainted. These improvements aided readability, light reflection, and appearance. To provide the needed space, the staffs of seven divisions had to be relocated. The Far Eastern Languages Catalog in the Orientalia Division was increased from 420 to 660 catalog trays, a 57-percent increase, greatly relieving the packed trays and facilitating the use of the catalog. At the request of the Reference Department, a card catalog for serials, discontinued in 1969, was reactivated in the Science Reading Room by photographing the currently maintained serials catalog in the Main Reading Room.

When completed, the automation of the Process Information File, a continuing project in cooperation with the MARC Development Office, will reduce searching time and ease maintenance problems. A significant milestone was reached when online access to abbreviated MARC records by LC card number became possible. Preliminary catalogers in the Descriptive Cataloging Division are now searching these records to identify duplicate titles and also as training for subsequent phases of the project.

Catalogs in Book Form

Robert Collison, in his *Published Library Catalogues, an Introduction to Their Contents and Use* (London, Mansell/Publishing Ltd., 1974),



Twenty-year growth of the quinquennial editions of the National Union Catalog

observes: "The remarkable series of catalogues issued by the Library of Congress, culminating in the great *National Union Catalog*, has both set an example which daily gains in influence and had a profound effect on the work of libraries throughout the world. In these volumes a substantial number of entries for works in the great North American research libraries (together with locations) strengthen the international coverage of these magnificent catalogues in a way that is unparalleled in the history of libraries."

Two new catalogs were launched during the year. The first, *Monographic Series*, published in three quarterly issues and an annual cumulation, lists all monographs which appear as parts of scholarly or popular series, in any language, anywhere in the world. Only government documents and series created by publishers solely to facilitate ordering or for promotional purposes are excepted. The second catalog, *Library of Congress Name Headings With References*, includes all personal and corporate name headings newly established or revised by the Descriptive and Shared Cataloging Divisions and the Serial Record Division, provided that at least one reference is associated with each heading. For headings to which no reference is necessary, the *National Union Catalog* will provide the form established by the Library. Like *Monographic Series*, *Name Headings* will be published quarterly and cumulated annually.

A new cover and title page distinguished the January-March 1974 quarterly issue of the *National Union Catalog*. The growth of this publication in its quinquennial form is illustrated in the accompanying graph. Changed earlier from a numerical list to an alphabetical arrangement and no longer dependent on the *National Union Catalog*, the 1974 *National Register of Microform Masters* will be issued as a separately priced publication. A revised edition of *Symbols of American Libraries*, last published in 1969, will include not only the symbols used in the National Union Catalog and in Library of Congress publications but also those employed by many regional associations or libraries. It will contain both newly established and older symbols that are still valid, provide cross-references from obsolete or alternative forms, and give any information known about the disposition of discontinued publications. It will be restricted to the United States and Canada and will reflect the cooperation that exists between the national libraries of the two countries. While similar cooperation may obtain between other individual countries, symbols of foreign libraries are perforce created in varying circumstances and there exists no organization or machinery authorizing or approving library symbols on a hemispheric or global scale.

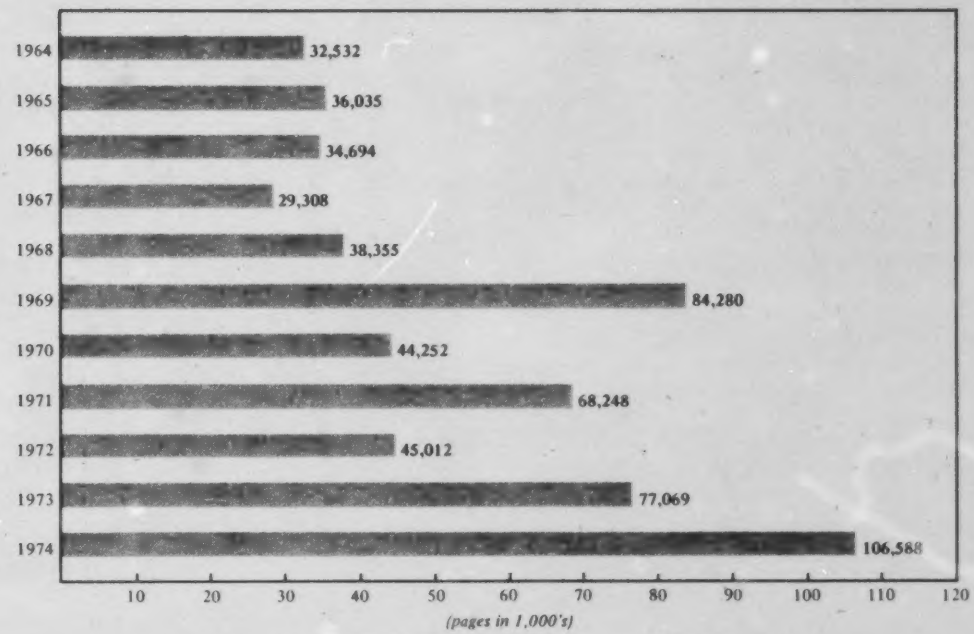
During the fiscal year the Catalog Publication Division prepared over 106,000 pages of camera copy, a new record. The graph on the next page illustrates the pattern of growth during the period 1964-74. The year also witnesses the first use of computer-aided composition for issues of *Films and Other Materials for Projection* and the *Register of Additional Locations*. Although the computer accounted for only a small fraction of the total number of pages produced, the process of manually mounting cards on railroad boards has found a competitor.

The 11th (1972) volume of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* describes 1,900 manuscript collections available to the public in 121 American archives, historical societies, and libraries, 28 of which are reporting holdings for the first time. Compiled in the Descriptive Cataloging Division from reports provided by the repositories, it brings the number of collections located to over 31,000 in nearly 900 institutions.

"The most remarkable development of all," says Collison in his *Published Library Catalogues*, "has been the planning and publication of *The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints*. The full achievement of this colossal enterprise is hard to grasp, but it is clear that scholars will at last find at their service a sophisticated bibliographical tool that can immeasurably aid and advance their efforts." League of Nations, Letters, Lincoln, Livius, London, Louisiana, Luther, Maine, Marx, Maryland—these were among the more important files of entries edited during the year by the National Union Catalog Publication Project. The 944,000 cards produced brought the total to 6,160,000 and extended the catalog's coverage through a portion of the file under Massachusetts. The publication of volume 329, with another 20 volumes in the pipeline, carried the set of 610 projected volumes well past the halfway mark.

Serials

In June 1974 the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) was transferred to the Processing Depart-



Pages of camera copy prepared by the Catalog Publication Division
Fiscal years 1964-74

ment to provide more effective coordination of the processing functions of the Serial Record Division, the automation functions of the MARC Development Office, and the functions that are the responsibility of the NSDP through its participation in the UNESCO-sponsored International Serials Data System (ISDS). Development of the CONSER project, mentioned earlier in this chapter under automation activities, was another major reason for unifying the administrative direction of the Library's serials processing and control activities. As the U.S. representative to the ISDS, the NSDP is responsible for the systematic registration of serials published in the United States through the assignment of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). Eight other centers in addition to NSDP and the International Center in Paris are responsible for serials in their countries: Argentina, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and the Soviet Union acting for the COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries.

A two-year grant to NSDP from the National Science Foundation for the "development of an automated national data base on serials in science and technology" will make possible the establishment, in MARC format, of a compatible, stan-

dardized core data base from which the library community, abstracting and indexing systems, and commercial publishers can obtain needed information with minimal effort. The international standards specified by the ISDS will be followed and the developing CONSER project will be utilized as a mechanism for creating a data base of 50,000 to 60,000 titles. Work under the grant will begin in fiscal 1975.

The Serial Record Division has many facets. Its various units maintain catalog files, engage in descriptive cataloging and subject analysis, edit catalogs for publication, maintain a record of holdings, prepare materials for binding or labeling, and provide a reference service. The division also participates in the acquisitions process to the extent that it supplies information for the claiming of missing issues. Adding up all the major tasks of sorting, searching, editing, cataloging, and so on—in effect, mixing apples and oranges—produces the mindboggling figure of some 4 million actions. The be-all and end-all of much of this activity was the 1,385,000 serial pieces handled during the year, a 3.7-percent increase over fiscal 1973. The Cataloging Section more than kept up with the flow of incoming material by preparing the descriptive cataloging data for 12,183 printed cards, an increase of 52 percent. For the first time MARC-S tapes included romanized entries for serials in all nonroman alphabets and characters.

The most noticeable, if not the most noteworthy, event of the year took place when the division reshuffled its quarters and changed the configuration of the serial record files, realigning them in three parallel rows, which permitted them to be placed under the ceiling lights at the best possible angle for consultation. The 1971-72 cumulation of *New Serial Titles* went to press in March 1974, supplementing *New Serial Titles, 1950-70*, which was published by the R. R. Bowker Company in January 1974. The latter cumulation combines data on 218,000 serials and 2 million library locations listed in the series of cumulations for 1950-60, 1961-65, 1966-69, and the quarterly issues for 1970. Just after the close of the fiscal year more than 250 serials librarians from 45 states and Canada gathered at the Library of Congress for a successful two-day workshop sponsored jointly by the Library and the Serials Section of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division. It was designed to acquaint those in attendance with Library of Congress processing of serials, emphasizing descriptive cataloging and the MARC-S project, as well as national and international developments relating to serials. Joseph H. Howard, chief of the Serial Record Division, was elected vice chairman and chairman-elect of the Serials Section of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division.

TECHNICAL PROCESSES RESEARCH

Pursuing its program of investigating and evaluating the Library's devices for catalog control, with special emphasis on how they will be affected by automation, the Technical Processes Research (TPR) Office also continued to be actively involved in the planning and development of the core bibliographic system for technical processing functions.

So far, most descriptive studies of LC files (e.g., authority files, the Process Information File) have been, in effect, studies of static files; or, to be more precise, they have been studies of dynamic files in a static state, that is, at one specific time. Experience has shown that inferences drawn exclusively from such data can be quite misleading. That is because almost all LC files result from the accretion of records over many years and the proportions of various types of records they contain differ from the proportions in current input. Moreover, relatively recent changes in policy and practice may have caused the characteristics of current input to differ significantly from those of the files as they stand. Therefore, to plan for development of the automated core bibliographic system, which is more concerned with going forward than looking back, more accurate data is needed on how these files are actually growing.

One critical question concerns the extent of duplication among name and subject headings used on current catalog records in both the short

term and the long term. A simulation of the growth of a name file during a five-year period showed that duplication was significant even in the first year and that it rose to 50 percent in the fifth year. A more extensive study to verify and expand these findings is under way.

Another unknown factor is the number of subject headings that do not appear in printed lists and therefore are not in the present machine-readable authority file. A synthesis of data from various TPR studies showed marked differences in estimates depending on whether the data reflected the characteristics of a static file or a dynamic situation. Investigation of the contradiction seemed to show that the total number of subject headings is far greater than was formerly thought. Although this finding must be confirmed by further investigation, it has important implications for the design of an efficient file organization for the subject index to the MARC data base.

The conversion of current Library of Congress catalog records to machine-readable form and the design and implementation of a complete MARC system will lead eventually to fully automated control of a major segment of the Library's bibliographic holdings. An important aspect of the resulting catalog control will be the ability to conduct subject searches by computer, using classification numbers and subject headings either alone or in combination with such other factors as geographic area, language, and imprint date. Such searches will allow vastly enhanced capability to identify relevant materials with a minimum of human effort. In anticipation of this capability and as an aid to its refinement, TPR began a series of studies of the retrieval power of classification numbers and subject headings.

The first study explored the relative efficiency of Dewey decimal classification and LC classification numbers. Analysis of the response to machine searches using DC numbers in four diverse subject areas revealed that substantially more LC numbers would have been required to obtain the same records. Although these ratios should improve as the machine-searching capability is refined, the imbalance stems largely from the fact that LC is a highly detailed enumerative classification that is better suited for narrowly defined searches.

The filing rules formulated in TPR and implemented by the LIBSEED (Library Sort Key Edit) program developed jointly by TPR and the MARC Development Office were used to arrange entries in the computer-produced composition of the catalog of *Films and Other Materials for Projection*. The program has been used also for the eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. Documentation of the program, which is able to produce complex arrangements with virtually no human intervention, was edited and put in camera copy form by TPR during the year. The same rules and the LIBSEED logic have been used by the Washington State Library to develop a filing program for its register-index catalog. The July 1972–August 1973 cumulation of that catalog provided another practical test of the utility of both the rules and the program.

John C. Rather, specialist in technical processes research, succeeded Richard S. Angell, retired, as chief of the Technical Processes Research Office.

ressional Research Service

The Congressional Research Service commenced its 60th year of existence in 1974. Former Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam, in his annual report for 1914, wrote that appeals to the Library "by Committees and by individual Senators and Representatives, for lists of the books and articles upon a given topic . . . are incessant." Prophetically he envisioned the new legislative reference provision of that year's budget as "but the beginning of Legislative reference service in all of its phases. . . ."

Since its earliest years the Service has provided a supplementary staff resource for the Members and committees of Congress, one devoted to the accumulation, processing, and analysis of information and to the supplying of objective, nonpartisan expertise on public policy issues. To accommodate the increasingly pluralistic range of congressional interests, the Service provides a wide variety of products, including consultations and background reports on legislative issues, pro and con analyses of bills, studies of alternative proposals for solutions to national problems, legal opinions, surveys of court decisions, legislative histories, spot factual information, translations, graphic services, bibliographies, and assistance in answering constituents' inquiries.

The emphasis of the Service's mandate was placed toward the provision of increased research and analytical support for congressional committees with the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act in 1970. Fiscal 1974 completes the third year of a five-year program to implement the act's provisions. As a result of its implementation efforts, the Service has undertaken more work for committees than ever before in its history. It has expanded its policy analysis capabilities, performed such new functions as providing lists of subjects and of consulting legislative programs to assist committees with their advanced planning, and employed the contract authority to engage outside consultants in research projects. With increased staff resources, the Service has been able to provide wider subject coverage and arrange more frequent contacts between CRS specialists and committee staffs. The Service has established many cooperative administrative and research arrangements with the General Accounting Office and with the Office of Technology Assessment during its first year of operation.

In its 60th year of "increased" congressional demand, the Service carried the largest workload of its history—more than 200,000 congressional requests were answered, compared to 191,000 in fiscal 1973. New phases, reviewed in this report, are an automated Major Issues System providing briefs on current public policy issues, expanded and refined automation capabilities in other areas, and a "budget hotline" for inquiries to [illegible] on agency budget requests.

[illegible]

To assist in planning its implementation efforts, the Service has identified 15 major research projects and is monitoring their progress. The [illegible] completed, finished, and investigative projects as identified this year compared with a third of the Service's research time. More than a fifth of the 115 completed projects involved a cooperative effort in innovation. 11 percent [illegible] to the training process, after 90 days of the hearings had, others have [illegible] on the development or analysis of legislation and the remainder provided background and analytical reports. Case frequently, the product assisted the development of a decision program, draft statement, brief, or position paper.

The progress made in providing indepth research assistance to committees was significant. Three-fourths of the major projects undertaken were for 115 committees and subcommittees, 22 percent more than the 77 served last year and 44 percent of all principal committee coverage. The increase reflected further inquiry with chairmen, a 33-percent increase in subcommittee projects for 1972 and a 111-percent increase for 1973 in subcommittees already familiar with the Service's services accounted for coverage of 149 committee activities. More than 40 days the congressional committees received indepth assistance from CRS last year.

Reflecting the increasing complexity of national issues and problems which cross over departmental jurisdictions, the Service has engaged in numerous coordinated undertakings this year. Under 90 major projects requiring the coordination among many the preparation of nine pro/con analyses of Senate Excise [illegible] and hiring record for the non-presidential nominations hearings, the preparation of a committee print providing analysis and statistics of the operations of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation pursuant to a committee member's oversight of rural development legislation, and a background report on the application of [illegible] technologies to U.S. education, health, and participatory political [illegible]. In addition, a coordinated series of energy and environment [illegible] of 11 briefs, analyses from each of the divisions, is being periodically and [illegible] all energy-related research projects in the Service.

Because of the increase in [illegible] congressional committee services to [illegible] Congress, the [illegible] of overseas offices increased from 17 to from 1972, the first year that the [illegible] resulting from the Reorganization Act [illegible] offices to 21 the end, while an [illegible] of $1,[illegible]. In response to inquiry from the committees in the House, 19 in the Senate, and one joint committee, 19 overseas [illegible] were [illegible]. In addition, three were [illegible] a number [illegible] and three were [illegible] a [illegible] of the previous year. The most frequent subjects of inquiry pertained to [illegible] energy issues as oil and gas export [illegible] petition covering ocean resources, and the implications of [illegible] in a [illegible] economy. In the first case, 40 Service [illegible] inquired to questionnaires to which [illegible] were submitted in Service and [illegible] in the [illegible] complex cases, a [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] of the Chair, the Service [illegible] [illegible] of overseas research [illegible] in the [illegible] of energy independence. Many studies [illegible] an [illegible] assessment of several [illegible] [illegible] analysis of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] papers, a report on [illegible] policies in [illegible] America, and a report on [illegible] financial institutions.

The Legislative Reorganization Act has [illegible] early [illegible] the work of the Service [illegible] research divisions and [illegible] Specialists Division have [illegible] [illegible] per program [illegible] a [illegible] research divisions, and highlights [illegible] of the significant contributions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in conjunction with research [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tasks.

[illegible]

The use of numerous [illegible] [illegible] compliments the American [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

year to include several new files, among them the Public Laws of the 93d Congress, the Solicitor General's briefs to the Supreme Court, recent Supreme Court decisions, and Tax Division memorandums.

Several data banks acquired last year have been used extensively for research and reference requests. An econometric model of the national economy, discussed earlier under the Economics Division, the *New York Times* Information Bank containing indexes and abstracts of all news articles published in the *Times* and over 65 additional newspapers and magazines, and MEDLINE's 400,000 citations to selected abstracts from articles concerning medical research and public health, among others, have provided valuable support.

The new CRS Office of Special Programs conducted demonstration seminars in June to explain the use of SCORPIO, outside data banks, and related developments to CRS and congressional staff, which inspired over 150 Service staff members to enroll for individualized training on terminal usage.

Congressional Reference Division

The June 1974 issue of *Behavior Today* bemoaned the lack of a quick information capability in the executive branch, adding in conclusion: "Everyone . . . points to the Congressional Research Service, part of the Library of Congress setup, whose fast information-gathering activities are legend." The comment is particularly applicable to the Congressional Reference Division, which handled some 2,590 requests a week this year on every conceivable (and sometimes inconceivable) subject.

Responding to 88 percent of the constituent inquiries and 67 percent of all inquiries directed to CRS, the division experienced absolute increases since last year in every category of request: 35 percent more committee requests, 20 percent more for Members, 8 percent more for constituents. Sixty-one percent of the research time was devoted to Member and committee requests and 39 percent to constituent requests, a near reversal of the ratio five years ago.

Many of the committee requests (including over 1,400 for the House Judiciary Committee alone) involved urgently needed information for investigations and hearings. For example, over 10,000 hours were devoted last fall to the confirmation hearings of the then vice-president-designate Gerald Ford. At the request of the House Judiciary and the Senate Rules Committees, a staff team stood by on Friday evening for the announcement of the vice-presidential nominee, then worked late into the night assembling an extensive background compilation of biographical and public record information for delivery to the oversight committees the following morning. The staff followed up in succeeding weeks with massive amounts of additional information, working evenings and weekends to meet urgent deadlines. While a substantial amount of time was devoted to requests on Watergate, the vice-presidential nomination, the energy crisis, inflation, and impeachment, significant if less dramatic reference support was provided to every committee of Congress over the entire range of legislative issues.

In addition to an increasing committee-generated workload, the division experienced unprecedented growth in other areas of service. The Congressional Reading Room showed a 17-percent increase in "hotline" requests (totaling over 13,000) and received some 5,000 visitors, 28 percent more than last year. The CRS Reference Centers, located in the Rayburn and Russell Office Buildings, handled a substantially larger workload—11,950 requests in the House and 8,302 in the Senate. Over 18,300 kits were provided to congressional offices for answering constituent requests. Some 105 different kits on major legislative and public issues are now available, including compilations on amnesty, impeachment, campaign financing, and foundations.

In other developments, a UPI news ticker was installed in the division to alert staff to issues on which they will likely be queried and, at the request of the Senate Rules Committee, a *New York Times* Information Bank terminal was installed in the Senate Reference Center.

Library Services Division

The Library Services Division provides a valuable support capability to CRS research staff by acquiring and ensuring the availability of printed and duplicated source materials. Every CRS research division, with the exception of American Law and Senior Specialists, is currently assigned an information resource assistant who maintains divisional book collections, controls periodical receipts, and provides a central source of contact for division acquisitions. The resource assistants work in the research divisions to which they are assigned but receive training and supervision from the assistant chief of Library Services. This highly successful program was launched on a pilot basis last year and expanded to two additional divisions this year.

The weekly SDI bibliographic alerting service, which informs recipients of new publications in their fields of interest, is now being utilized by 125 staff members in congressional offices and committees. The SDI file was enhanced this year by the addition of biweekly citations to monographs and primary trade books obtained from the Library's MARC (machine-readable cataloging) data base. Citations in the SDI are prepared by bibliographers in the division; some 30,390 were prepared compared to 22,213 last year. There was a substantial growth in hard-copy service on SDI requests: increases of 30 percent in requests received, 44 percent in items requested, and 92 percent in the number of Xerox sheets provided. Responsibility for providing hard copy was transferred from Congressional Reference to the Library Services Division late in the year.

At the request of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, the division undertook to compile and maintain a clipping notebook of articles pertaining to the Watergate break-in and related matters. The division, since assuming in November the task initially carried out by the Congressional Reference Division, has selected and indexed over 13,000 articles contained in over 40 volumes. Similar services were made available to the House Judiciary Committee on the subject of impeachment, the latter consisting of over 9,000 pages in 25 volumes. Such compilations are unique reference sources and greatly reduce research time expended.

A total of 515 on-demand searches of the bibliographic data base were requested, an increase of 17 percent since last year. Of the 278 congressional on-demand bibliographies prepared, a number were for GAO and for OTA. Over 60 focused on energy and related topics and several were connected with the Watergate affair, impeachment, national growth policy, women's rights, and technology assessment.

The fifth edition of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary (LIV), containing over 5,600 entries, was distributed during the year.

Special Services

Sponsorship of seminar series which were initiated last year continued and constituted an import facet of CRS service. Seven seminars for Members were held in cooperation with the Advanced Study Program of the Brookings Institution on the public policy issues of food scarcity, consumer protection, the media and government, the multinational corporation, U.S. ocean policies, United States and world inflation, and national materials policy. In a parallel series for congressional staff, the topics of inflation, budget reform and control, legislation affecting the status of women, the media and the government, national health insurance, and strategic weapons policy were discussed by noted experts. The seminars drew an audience of 175 Members and 528 staff overall. Four national growth seminars, sponsored by CRS in cooperation with the National Planning Association and Resources for the Future, Inc., and attended by 234 congressional staff members, included discussions on housing, federal community development programs, federal planning and management assistance programs, and the contents of the 1974 growth report. Additionally, in early February staff from CRS and the Office of Management and Budget jointly provided instruction on usage of the 1975 budget documents during three presentations for House, Senate, and CRS staff.

The CRS Translations Unit cleared 1,629 requests during the year for a total of 4,830 pages in translated materials. The unit experienced a significant increase in committee and inhouse requests for materials pertaining to such subjects of current international interest as the energy crisis, multinational corporations, and space exploration. A growing number of requests were received for translation of congressional press releases into foreign languages, principally Spanish.

The Service's visual information specialist prepared 141 graphic displays, an increase of 28 percent over the preceding year. Among them were a series of 24 charts used during hearings and floor consideration of the Budget Reform Bill, a series of charts and illustrations on the operations of the Bill Status System, later included in a committee print, and several charts for use during hearings on the energy crisis.

The Service annually compiles background materials and detailed bibliographies for the national high school and collegiate debate topics. The compilation for this year's high school debate topic—"How can the federal political system be improved?"—has been published as Senate Document 93-79, and the one for the collegiate debate topic—"Resolved: That the power of the Presidency should be significantly curtailed"—is to be published as House Document 93-273.

ADMINISTRATION

Budgeted staff positions in CRS have increased by 70 percent since the implementation of the Reorganization Act began in fiscal year 1972. This substantial growth, including 94 new positions during fiscal 1974 for a current total of 618 budgeted positions, has necessitated several administrative adjustments. In April the Office of the Director was regrouped to manage the Service's new and expanded activities and concomitant staff growth more effectively. The new alignment provides a clearer delineation of responsibilities for implementation functions. Briefly, it provides for an assistant director for research and analysis and an assistant director for congressional committee relationships. Three offices, each headed by a chief, were created to perform more specialized functions: the Offices of Assignment and Reference Coordination, Special Programs, and Administration.

In cooperation with the Library's Training Office, a 16-hour training course was developed on counseling principles and practices and presented to CRS supervisory staff. Although designed primarily for supervisors of staff in nonprofessional positions, the course was attended this year by 32 division chiefs and assistant chiefs, section heads, and research production assistants. A revised CRS Career Service Promotion Plan was adopted in December to provide advancement opportunities for all staff in career ladder positions, which currently include most of the positions available in CRS. Opportunities for upward mobility were advanced with the initiation of the Library Tuition Support Program and the CRS Program Crossover, the latter enabling nonprofessional employees to enter professional career development ladders after completing two years of on-the-job and selected academic training. Nine staff members were selected for developmental positions and participated in 41 courses under Program Crossover this year; 23 staff participated in 48 courses under the Tuition Support Program. Program Crossover was expanded to include paraprofessional as well as research analyst trainee positions late in the year. Four divisions will have paraprofessional interns in the coming year. Approximately half of the staff enrolled in 263 courses offered within the Library, including the CRS orientation program, and 150 courses offered by local colleges and universities.

Numerous division staff meetings and seminars were held to discuss policy issues and administrative matters. Division research production assistants continued to meet regularly, and a group of eight reference and information staff members initiated meetings to discuss and improve information storage and transfer procedures in CRS. The Human Relations Committee, composed of representatives from all divisions, gave active consideration to the proposed revision of the

CRS promotion plan, the Library's labor-management relations proposal, fire safety in the Library, and CRS quality control procedures. The committee proposed a plan for flexible working hours in CRS and conducted a second annual survey to ascertain priorities among employee concerns. The Speaker's Forum, featuring monthly presentations by noted subject specialists, generated timely discussion of such topics as the legal strategies of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, recent activities of the House Select Committee on Committees, newsmen's privilege, the U.S. economic situation, and computer energy modeling.

Sixteen automated word-processing typewriters were installed in the research divisions and have significantly alleviated the clerical burden. These provide high-quality copy at 150 words per minute and include rapid-correction and tape-storage capabilities.

The most fruitful evaluation of the services and activities of CRS is obtained from congressional users. As a follow-up to two surveys conducted last year, the Service launched another in May by attaching evaluation cards to outgoing CRS responses over a one-week period. The nearly 400 cards returned rated the quality of the CRS response as superior (49 percent), good (42 percent), satisfactory (5 percent), and unsatisfactory (1 percent). An overwhelming 103 offices responded affirmatively when queried as to their interest in receiving a briefing on CRS services, and plans for providing the briefings are being developed by the Office of Special Programs. As in previous surveys, the written comments on nearly half of the returned cards were for the most part favorable and in all cases interesting and useful.

Initiatives for the Future

In his statement before the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations in May, the director proposed several new courses for CRS in coming years. Amid other priorities the Service is exploring ways of better informing Members and congressional staff of the resources currently available to them, of identifying subjects of longer range interest to Congress, and of enabling appropriate senior staff or interdisciplinary teams to conduct these assignments. The new discipline of futures research is being considered as a means of assisting the identification and analysis of emerging public policy issues. The Service hopes to establish closer liaison with the scholarly community and with committees, perhaps through staff exchange programs on a temporary basis, and to make greater use of outside consultants and experts. Members and committees show increasing interest in public opinion surveys to supplement their informational resources, and the Service is examining the availability of survey research information and its applicability to legislative research. Its assistance in the budget area pursuant to the Budget and Impoundment Control Act will undoubtedly grow.

In short, the Congressional Research Service has by no means ceased the dynamic growth and adaptation that has characterized its development over the past six decades. Its service to the Congress and to the research community of the nation has in many respects just begun.

3

The Reference Department

In setting its objectives and in planning the performance of its various services, the Reference Department is continually aware of trends and changing patterns of need, over which it may at times have little control, but to which it must respond if it is to meet its responsibilities of serving the reader and interpreting the vast collections of the Library. All its organizational, reference, bibliographic, and processing activities are directed toward meeting these challenges. Among some of the significant trends observed during fiscal 1974 were:

- Growing interest in all types of materials relating to the American Revolution, a trend certain to accelerate further by 1976.

- A decline in use of the general reading rooms, coupled with increased demand for reference service by telephone and by mail and for photocopies.

- Increasing use of specialized reading rooms, especially the Geography and Map, Microform, and Rare Book reading rooms.

- Acquisition through purchase and gift of items of major importance but, because of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, fewer gifts of self-created materials.

- Changes in facilities for readers and transfer of more materials to remote storage because of pressures on available space.

As always, current events—this year relating to the American presidency, the energy crisis, and the Middle East—brought readers and researchers to the Library for the latest information. These concerns were reflected in almost every division. Development of the collections, organizing them for service, and selecting and preparing materials for preservation continued to be paramount activities throughout the department, and some of the major accomplishments in these areas are described in the sections that follow. More detailed information concerning significant acquisitions is to be found in the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, which supplements this report.

Significant changes on the fifth floor of the Annex Building, especially the removal and storage of the card catalog in the fall of 1973, seriously affected patterns of service and use. Both readers and staff in the Annex reading areas must now depend on the Library's book catalogs, and reference librarians devote a great deal of time to explaining their use. The general reading room and the Local History and Genealogy Room moved from the Thomas Jefferson Room to the North Reading Room, now renamed the Annex Reading Room. The Science Reading Room was

relocated in the central area of the fifth floor formerly occupied by the card catalog. The Slavic Reading Room, formerly on the fifth floor of the Annex, was transferred to the ground floor of the Main Building, along with most of the materials in the custody of the Slavic and Central European Division.

The joint doctoral program of the Library of Congress and the George Washington University offered its fourth Research Orientation Seminar, a two-semester, six-credit-hour course which included an examination of research materials for the study of American life and culture and on their collection, arrangement, and use. Students completed a list of required readings in addition to special readings on two selected subfields of Americana. Seven students participated in the fall term and six in the spring. Robert H. Land, chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, served as the Library's coordinator for the program, and members of the division played a large part in its execution. Staff members of most Reference Department divisions and of the Copyright Office, Law Library, and Administration and Processing Departments participated in one or more of the 24 sessions. Prepared reading lists, advised students on bibliographic methods, or graded examination papers.

Within the Reference Department, concern with training and with the improvement of personnel relations was reflected in the activities of the department's Human Relations Committee and in the implementation of the Library's Affirmative Action Program. The committee, consisting of 14 representatives elected from the various divisions, sought to improve lines of communication between staff members and their supervisors, to represent department employees in recommending changes in Library policies, to disseminate information regarding opportunities for training and promotion, and to better working conditions, including transportation and parking facilities. Seven staff members were selected in competition for positions made available under the Affirmative Action Plan. Each appointee signed an agreement to complete specified education or training at the Library's expense.

During fiscal year 1974 three new division chiefs were appointed. At the beginning of the year, Frank Kurt Cylke became chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Alan Fern was promoted to chief of the Prints and Photographs Division. On October 1, 1973, Mary Ellis Kahler was appointed chief of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT SERVICES

The size and diverse formats of the collections in the custody of the Reference Department and the demands for service placed upon them require a high degree of organization and coordination. During the year the planning activities of the Reference Department gave first priority to improvement of the administrative structure to make it more responsive and organization and preservation of the growing collections of rare book materials that are not given formal cataloging. A number of management studies resulted in organizational changes in several divisions. Of particular interest were reviews of the assignments and workload of the staff of the Geography and Map Division, the organization of the Rare Book Division, and the management of the Slavic and Central European Division. Much work went into plans looking toward the completion of the James Madison Memorial Building and the resulting relocation of several divisions and collections. The Reference Department also actively participated, through its representative Edward D. Alexander, in the work of an Association of Research Libraries' advisory committee on the interlibrary loan study "A System for Inter-Library Communication (SILC)" undertaken by Robert M. Hayes.

Special attention was given to the control and maintenance of the collections in the custody of the Orientalia, Music, Rare Book, and Serial Divisions. Organization of the original materials and their microfilming were pursued with equal energy, often as part of the same operation. Major activities during the year included plans for the review and weeding of the periodical col-

[illegible] coordinating priorities for ensuring the preservation of materials in the Department's custody, overseeing the organization of various collections of audiovisual materials, arranging for the cataloging for the Processing Department, of various categories of materials which are now piling up in storerooms, and developing long-range plans for the future of the Library's public card program from the standpoint of bibliographic and administrative use.

A review of acquisitions policy statements, begun in fiscal 1972, continued with revisions of the policies concerning sound recordings, copyrighted materials in general, and publications of a number of international organizations. A procedure for recommending officers were held in which more than 100 of the Department's area and subject specialists were given the opportunity to discuss acquisitions matters with the officials of the Reference and Processing Departments. The coordinators' foreign newspaper operations continued to provide the necessary liaison between the expanding components of the newspaper program of the Library of Congress and the new Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Program of the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. During fiscal 1972 the activities were extended to include foreign official gazettes, with emphasis on a new program under negotiation by the Library of Congress in cooperation with the New York Public Library. The role of the Foreign Newspaper Report would have been a year was therefore changed to Foreign Newspaper and Current Report.

Automation projects have been introduced into a majority of the 11 divisions or are in advanced stages of development. The Serial Record Division makes heavy use of the MARC Machine, mentioned in chapter one. Seventeen months, current automatic services embracing such areas as Latin American studies and regions of the world, books on motion pictures and television, and theses and dissertations, were distributed by Reference and Processing divisions the last segment there. The Juvenile Books Data Base, maintained on magnetic tape for the Children's Book Section, contained 23,000 records at the end of the fiscal year.

THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS

To cope with space problems in the general collections, several accommodations were [illegible] by the Collections Maintenance Office, [illegible] Stack and Reader Services Build, [illegible] allocated for the purpose a net 11,000 [illegible] 56 additional space is available in the [illegible] age now in use or 11,000 in 880 [illegible] shelves.

To coping with the problem of [illegible] were under study at year's end. Work [illegible] activities started [illegible] of fiscal 1972 and [illegible] collection in a lower tier on deck one. [illegible] years, the Librarian declared [illegible] the social sciences, philology and literature, [illegible] and the Rare Books Division. A [illegible] book paging project, [illegible] in [illegible] years, were [illegible] a new [illegible] Sciences in fiscal 1973 and [illegible] and February 1974. Also [illegible] [illegible] Shelf Inventory. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] information, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The Microfilm Reading Room's [illegible] [illegible] the new 4-floor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the last five years, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] present [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Two milestones were passed this year: the collection of copy negatives of pictorial originals reached the 50,000 mark, and the Motion Picture Laboratory set a new record by converting over 4.1 million feet of nitrate film to safety-base film. These efforts of the laboratory combined with the activities of the American Film Institute and commercial laboratories, purchase of film replacements, and exchange agreements with foreign archives brought the total number of feet of nitrate motion pictures converted or replaced by safety-base film to almost 5.3 million at the end of the fiscal year. The figures for both the copy negatives and the motion pictures mean that, through conversion to a more durable form, deteriorating or fragile materials can be made available to readers with greater safety and convenience, and the life expectancy of the collections has been lengthened. The year also saw the completion of the pilot motion picture automation project, in which records of more than 600 films were cataloged in machine-readable form, and a 12-percent increase in readers using the two divisional reading rooms.

The Rare Book Division made the first of a series of planned improvements in its physical facilities—principally lighting—and carried forward plans for reorganizing the division for more rational use of staff and improved public service. The reference collection was expanded, updated, and reorganized, and a list of guides to the division's special collections was prepared. Much attention was paid to removing inappropriate items from the collections and to bringing under the division's custody those materials possessing scholarly interest. Among the latter are the Richardson collection of European imprints of the 16th and 17th centuries and a pamphlet collection containing important source materials on 19th-century American industry and technology. Works from the Joseph and Elizabeth Pennell Collection transferred to the Rare Book Division during the fiscal year included a number of fine literary pieces, examples of art nouveau binding and illustration, and additions to Mrs. Pennell's cookbook collection. An article in the July 1974 issue of the Library's *Quarterly Journal* describes in detail a number of significant acquisitions of the year. A few items of Americana, however, merit special mention: a copy of the earliest printing of the act, passed July 16, 1790, that accepted "a district of territory . . . on the river Potomack . . . for the permanent seat of government of the United States," and several broadsides relating to the American Revolution, including one announcing the news of the Battle of Bunker Hill to the citizens of New York.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The keynote for the year's activities was set in July 1973 as the division took action to determine the number of blind and physically handicapped persons potentially eligible for the Library's reading program. An extensive statistical survey showed that approximately 7.6 million persons probably qualify for service under the guidelines of Public Law 89-522. From this determination three major planning areas evolved:

Refinement of budgeting and planning processes to accommodate additional readers while remaining responsive to the needs of current users.

Increased planning efforts to meet the expansion of cooperating libraries and network participants.

Intensification of an outreach program for eligible Americans not now using the service.

Research in technical equipment was continuous. An outside group of audio consultants recommended development of a combination cassette-phonograph machine that would be easy for patrons to use. The group also recommended that the program move into cassettes as rapidly as possible. Production of books on cassettes and magazines on flexible discs would permit production of multiple copies at less cost and simplify handling and storage problems. Throughout the year, reactions from users of the service were sought. A new, more representative book selec-

tion policy evolved from a review in March 1974 by a panel of consultants representing readers and network librarians.

Considerable progress was made in developing a network of multistate service centers when Congress appropriated funds for two regional centers. Those selected through careful study were located in Florida and Utah. Plans went forward for the creation of a national union catalog of available reading materials for blind and physically handicapped persons. A public information-publications plan, designed to reach present and potential readers more effectively, was put into operation. Despite a number of crisis situations related to the world shortage of petrochemical products needed in the manufacture of its materials, the division was able to end the year in an upswing of coordination and harmony with a ninth National Conference on Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped held in Washington in May. The conference, which emphasized automation and sound reproducers, attracted 140 participants from 49 states and Puerto Rico.

The Law Library

While continuing the development of the collections to guarantee comprehensive representation of the world's published legal literature and enhancing staff competence in law and languages to cover this universal collection adequately, the Law Library's fiscal 1974 plan of operation emphasized a third main goal—the broader dissemination of information. Fulfilling this objective led to the widened availability of studies and reports prepared for committees and Members of Congress and increased emphasis on the preparation of bibliographic surveys concerning the law and literature of several legal systems.

Among subgoals that received particular focus during the year were:

- Development and implementation of a five-year space utilization plan for the collections.

- Completion of a uniform style manual to cover all foreign jurisdictions.

- Attention to prompter acquisition and preservation of official gazettes and to increasing the scope and uniformity of their indexing.

- More extensive review of acquisition activity, especially in the Hispanic American area, where the central dealership program had terminated.

- Accelerated acquisition of microforms to ensure the addition of needed items to the collections, to preserve deteriorating materials, and to increase needed shelving space by decreasing the number of hardbound volumes.

- Staff training and development through both inservice and outside courses.

- Orientation of researchers to the Law Library collections and procedures through lectures and tours.

- Maintenance of current processing activities in view of the significant growth in the quantity of materials received.

READER SERVICES

The primary objective of the Law Library is to have readily available for Congress and other users the fullest offering of legal materials possible and the accompanying capabilities to locate and dispense in comprehensible terms the information found in these sources. Looming in front of this goal are many acquisition, language, and retrieval problems as well as unfamiliar concepts in both current and historical legal systems that must be met and resolved.

Society's escalating complexities are reflected in the problems that confront Congress and that

involve the global network of peoples and affairs and the maze of overlapping national legal systems, institutions, and rules. The many national systems, which are expanding in number and legal content, differ significantly in basic philosophy, procedures, and practices. Each nation and state maintains its own set of courts, laws—written and unwritten—principles, and procedures. In addition, there are international and regional organizations and international law and practice.

To identify, analyze, comment on, interpret, and translate the exact information sought by the reader, who is not generally completely familiar with the legal categories and terminology of other jurisdictions, and to mediate the intricacies of the problems from the source materials, specialized assistance from trained law and language experts is a sine qua non. The rapid response demanded by congressional and public needs requires up-to-the-minute information from ever-changing legal sources and an authoritative compiler and interpreter to give it meaning.

Congressional problems that required Law Library assistance during the fiscal year ranged from budgets, elections, executive activities, and emigration to the petroleum crisis, grand juries, and phases of criminal law. Specific and alternative solutions to these questions were found by studying the statutes, decisions, and literature of foreign legal systems to ascertain the rules under which they function and by appraising the context in which these rules are set, the economic and social conditions under which they apply, and their use as models in drafting proposed legislation. Gathering information for Congress invariably revealed that there is no universal legal solution to a problem, but rather a myriad of rules and practices in foreign areas. Often requests were directed to more than one country's experience. In such cases, the comparative law approach was employed on a team basis and the work of many specialists was coordinated and integrated for practical use.

Housing, as it does, legal source materials and legal literature from all jurisdictions of the world, including the United States, and employing technical and professional experts familiar with the majority of legal systems, both ancient and modern, the Law Library is called upon by federal agencies and the courts to augment their working collections and staffs. During fiscal 1974 more of these requests were received, many asking for legal opinions on practical problems concerning specific applications of the law to individuals.

All told, information, reference, and research service rendered in person, by telephone or correspondence, and translations, research studies, and reports handled by the Law Library—including the Law Library in the Capitol—increased 10 percent over fiscal 1973, reaching a total of 174,300, almost 500 requests per working day. A selective acquisitions policy, control over external and internal loans, orientation lectures and tours for patrons, and more effective reading of storage shelves brought a notable increase in the Law Library's ability to locate reader-requested items.

The unique and expanding range of foreign-language skills in the Law Library, now covering over 50 languages, was in more demand from Congress, the federal agencies, and the Supreme Court. While in fiscal 1973 a total of 123 requests resulted in 500 pages of translation, fiscal 1974 witnessed an enormous upsurge with 221 requests requiring almost 4,000 translated pages.

Reference and Research Service to Congress

Use of the Law Library resources by Congress and its committees rose remarkably. Requests for research studies and reports climbed from 490 in fiscal 1973 to 597 in fiscal 1974, or almost 22 percent. Translations rose from 79 to 92 and bibliographies from 12 to 30. The total output of 24,500 pages, a 21-percent increase over the preceding year, evidenced the further reliance on staff expertise.

That the requests of Members of Congress reflect the concerns of citizens throughout the nation was noted earlier. Foremost among the topics about which information was sought on a regional or world basis were:

Laws prohibiting the payment of ransom in kidnaping offenses.

Constitutional and statutory enactments requiring the maintenance of a balanced budget and prohibiting deficit spending.

Rules and regulations governing the monitoring of executive activities by independent agencies.

Public financing of elections and financial disclosure by public officeholders.

The use of grand juries.

Compilation of handgun, food and drug, boy national, and national lottery laws.

Restrictions imposed by South American countries on ownership of coastal real estate and location of industries near the seashore.

Media coverage of trial proceedings.

Foreign legislation on counterfeiting or imitating antiquities.

Protection of investments in developing countries, including repatriation of profits, tax and custom regulations, labor laws, tax treaties, investment contracts and concession agreements, joint ventures, and nationalization.

Governmental regulation and ownership of freight carriers in Canada, Japan, and the Common Market countries.

The energy crisis prompted several inquiries on national oil corporations (their establishment and structure, their success in dealing with oil-producing countries, the latter's income tax provisions), restrictions placed on foreign car imports as to size and gas consumption, and the nationalization of the European coal industry. The impeachment hearings led to requests for extensive historical studies of similar proceedings in other common-law based countries, executive privileges in foreign nations, and the removal of the executive in parliamentary countries.

Movements of people and goods received prolonged attention by Congress. The Law Library furnished information as to which nations put obstacles in the way of citizens who wish to leave their country or bar such emigration altogether, as well as the various procedures and devices that hinder or prevent emigration. Other inquiries dealt with East-West trade, dual nationality, consular arrangements between communist countries and the West, travel abroad, and individual property rights in socialist countries.

The violent overthrow of the Allende government in September 1973 and the ensuing concern for large numbers of American students, scholars, journalists, and tourists in Chile prompted Congress to study and seek information on both the national and international law aspects of the situation. The imposition of economic and price controls elicited questions regarding the application of similar restrictions in foreign countries.

Other questions, in brief, concerned outlawing the use of polygraphs in preemployment or employment testing; protection of minority languages in Europe; abortion regulation; compulsory military service by resident aliens; use of collections of automated data regarding citizens; regulations in democratic countries on the introduction of inflammatory literature into prisons; and hitchhiking laws.

Not all research questions posed by Congress to the Law Library were of a multijurisdictional nature, but nonetheless they required rigorous searching, in-depth analysis, and translation of basic provisions of the law of one or more countries. Examples of such inquiries were:

Press coverage of criminal trials in Canada and Great Britain.

South Vietnamese law on actions for wrongful death and personal injury in airplane accidents.

Management of fisheries and international law in the Yellow and East China seas.

Canadian energy and fuel inventory disclosure

requirements and control of U.S. multilateral corporations.

Favorable and unfavorable aspects of the Dutch and Danish laws which do income tax in the case of foreign [illegible].

Congress also pondered the formulation of statutes embodying entirely new legal concepts, as in the field of artistic creation, with the primary purpose of preserving and fostering the artist's and author's financial interest in their works. It requested studies on the pioneering work of European legislatures in prolonging the financial benefits reaped by the artist from his creations. The legal institution, known in France as the droit de suite, would give the artist, who may have sold his works for a pittance, a right to profit from the staggering sums brought by his paintings at later sales at auctions. Another European legislative concept reviewed by Congress is that which allows the author a small monetary bonus each time his creative product is borrowed from a library. Under this arrangement the author is assured of some income even though royalties from the sale of his creation may have fallen.

Despite the slight slowdown in the normalization of Sino-American relations, interest continued in the law of the People's Republic of China. The convening of the long-delayed Tenth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in August 1973 was the subject of hearings by the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. At the subcommittee's request, the Far Eastern Law Division submitted a lengthy analysis of the relationship of the Tenth Party Congress to the future of law in the PRC. An other extensive special study prepared for Congress gave an overview of legal developments in the PRC, with a focus upon the post-Cultural Revolution period.

Other Reference and Research Service

Reference and research service is rendered by the Law Library to [illegible] patrons in several settings: the Anglo-American Law Reading Room, the Congressional Documents Gallery, the foreign law reading rooms, and the staff offices. During fiscal 1974 [illegible] readers made use of these facilities and the number of requests increased slightly to 109,468. Telephone requests showed a 10 percent increase. Furthermore, correspondence and bibliographic services to foreign governments, agencies and individuals, processors, and the general public grew by 11 percent. The most additional use of the Law Library resources and facilities was reflected in the circulation of material within the facilities, which rose from a total of 190,000 in fiscal 1973 to 197,000 during fiscal 1974. Items sent to the Library's Photoduplication Service for filming increased by 21 percent despite the already heavy demand on the reader-printer and copier machines located in the Microform Reading Room.

Government agencies, the bench and bar, law and other libraries, scholars and researchers continued to tap staff knowledge and expertise. Studies, reports, and legal opinions were prepared for government agencies in response to practical personal status questions relating to foreign custody, divorce, property settlement, adoption, marriage, legitimation, citizenship, and crimes involving moral turpitude. Not at all unusual was a query regarding the validity of the civil law of jurisdiction on a marriage solemnized in a Greek Orthodox Church and its dissolution by an ecclesiastical court in Jerusalem. Problems testing the professional versatility of the legal specialists ranged from the law of Iraq and Congo to that of Bulgaria, Yemen, and the Dominican Republic. Among the subjects of inquiry were coastal restrictions under Philippine martial law, slavery and the Maliki Code of Africa, antipollution laws of Argentina and Brazil, the penal code of the Sudan, the joint tenancy law of Antigua, the Greek conscription law, Swiss banking laws and policies, and deportation of foreigners in Uruguay.

One legal specialist served as an expert witness for the Department of Justice on Danish law in the Virgin Islands in support of a U.S. government claim.

Indexes, Index Bibliographies Guides, and Publications

To be known and used, law must be accessible. This truism, however, generally is not applicable to foreign jurisdictions, including many common law countries where laws and cases are neither readily available nor, when issued in printed form, provided with the indexing tools and citators so taken for granted in the United States. Consequently, in addition to daily work on the world's law and legal literature, the staff of the Law Library has had to institute indexing tools which speed the retrieval of specific legal enactments.

These divisions continued indexing and digesting the major parts of law published in the official gazettes—the basic source of most foreign legal systems. The New Statutes and African Law Services added five countries to the index digest, making a total of 71. The Far Eastern Law Division covered four countries, including world-noted South Vietnam, and the Hispanic Law Division, 15 countries.

During 1974, the second supplement to the Index to Latin American Legislation, the index digest prepared by the Hispanic Law Division to the statutory material found in the official gazettes of 20 Latin American countries, was issued and published by G. K. Hall & Co. The same division was engaged in preparing the third supplement to the index, covering 1971 to 1975. To produce a more logical and effective tool for the researcher, a thorough revision of the index's subject heading and cutting system was undertaken. In addition, a more selective policy was applied to the publication of Hispanic legal periodicals which generated the indexing of only approximately thirteen such basic legal serials.

The staff continued to index Chinese, Russian, Japanese, and Ukrainian law journals for the Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals, an official publication of the American Association of Law Libraries whose editorial office is located in London.

The preparation of Law Library studies, congressional reports, and guides to the law and practices of specific countries and the maintenance of a drive during fiscal 1974 to augment the current body of accessible knowledge through bibliographic dissemination of information generated by the legal specialists in their work. During 1974, the Law Library issued six studies, three updated "Nationality Laws and Treaties (as of 1973)" and "Index to Legal Collections in the Law Library" (with bibliographies), the second, six and seven volumes, "Crimes in Western Europe, Scandinavia and Switzerland," a series, "Law Foreign Exchange Regulations of the Hungarian People's Republic," a compilation and "Bibliography of Law Reviews, Periodicals, and Writing Guides." In addition, one studies on major topics of foreign legal research systems and a group [illegible] systems.

Researches, distribution of [illegible] reports in response to a congressional request [illegible] to the Member of Congress in answering inquiries who, however, might [illegible] available through publications in the [illegible] Division or in a [illegible] series. Five [illegible] selected reports of general interest [illegible] with the approval of the original requesting [illegible] a 1965 Multilateral Treaties and other [illegible] or other congressional officials. Six such reports [illegible] issued in fiscal 1974 received [illegible] inquiries.

A Revised Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Mexico by Myres S. McDougal and Associates, was published with a [illegible] and another [illegible] publications projects on which progress was made included bibliographies of Japanese writings on Chinese and Chinese law, South Korean legal literature, Communist Chinese newspaper legal sources, South Vietnamese law, and the American legal system in foreign languages (Arabic [illegible] Chinese and portions of the Law Library [illegible] a revised guide to selected legal sources in the People's Republic of China; a guide to the law and legal literature of Iran; and a guide to the sources and legal literature of Iraq.

The Law Library's legal research and service [illegible] issued on legal subjects, [illegible] compilations, chapters and sections in [illegible] studies and reports, and completion of the [illegible] of supplemental chapters covering [illegible] of the five divisions. Other significant [illegible] law, the materials will be integrated into [illegible]

5

wide diversity of managerial responsibilities, which vary from controlling the budget and managing materiel to housekeeping. Some of the most pressing problems were providing space for expanding services, developing a new accounting system, further professionalizing procurement activities, and preparing for the move to the James Madison Memorial Building. When fiscal 1974 opened, available space for expansion in the two main buildings was virtually nonexistent. Therefore, it became necessary to consider the use of reading rooms, study facilities, corridors, and storage areas and to develop a Library-wide plan for the conversion of such space to offices on a priority basis.

The management analyst was engaged in numerous ad hoc fact-gathering and recommending activities as problems surfaced. In addition, several major studies were undertaken, among them the personnel data file and the employee address system, both of which are now operational in the Personnel Office, and the Congressional Research Service's research report production and tests of word-processing equipment for that application.

Safety problems multiply as the buildings become more crowded. The growing emphasis on safety in the private and public sectors expressed in regulations issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration necessitated a reappraisal of the Library's program to ensure compliance with federal regulations. The first onsite evaluation by the Office of Federal Agency Programs, U.S. Department of Labor, has been made, and it is anticipated that considerable attention to the consequent recommendation will be required in the next several years.

Buildings Management and Space Planning and Use

Almost 20 percent of the square feet of space now occupied by the Library is in buildings off Capitol Hill. The tabulation below presents a

Location	*Number of square feet*	*Calendar year occupied*
Washington, D.C.		
Main Building, 10 First Street SE.	600,000	1897
Annex Building, 110 Second Street SE.	713,000	1939
Navy Yard Annex, Building 159	95,695	1964
Navy Yard Annex, Building 159E	15,275	1964
Taylor Street Annex, 1291 Taylor Street NW.	82,057	1967
Massachusetts Avenue Annex, 214 Massachusetts Avenue NE.	53,675	1967
Maryland		
Film Vaults, Federal Records Center, Suitland	2,750	1950
Federal Depot, Middle River	39,620	1964
Virginia		
Duke Street Annex, 2028 Duke Street, Alexandria	48,760	1968
Crystal Mall Annex, 1921 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington	90,970	1969
Pickett Street Annex, 841-881 South Pickett Street, Alexandria	122,220	1969
Ohio		
Film Vaults, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton	10,435	1969
Total	1,674,457	

chronological history of expansion since the Library moved from the Capitol, together with the number of square feet in each building.

New space assignments from the General Services Administration totaled 8,625 square feet during the past year. The Copyright Office in Building 2, Crystal Mall, obtained 6,985 square feet more for offices. The Procurement and Supply Division received 1,640 square feet for additional storage in Building 159, Navy Yard Annex.

A number of new positions, many of them in the Congressional Research Service, required more shifts and adjustments in the two principal buildings than in previous years. Space ordinarily assigned to other purposes had to be converted for use by people. Among the expanded areas were the Official Catalog, Shared Cataloging Division, Serial Record Division, Office of the Assistant Director for Personnel, and in the Congressional Research Service, the Education and Public Welfare Division, the Foreign Affairs Division, the Office of the Director, and the Library Services Division.

Other significant building changes were the renovation of the space assigned the Photoduplication Service in the subbasement of the Annex Building, the enlargement and improvement of the snack bar at 214 Massachusetts Avenue, the transfer of bulk storage from the Main and Annex Buildings to Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, and the installation of a new information desk in the west lobby of the Main Building.

The pressure for space was not limited to the principal buildings. It was necessary to process approximately 180 reimbursable job orders requesting the General Services Administration to alter or otherwise make changes in outlying buildings to accommodate the changing and growing needs.

In continuance of efforts to increase their proficiency, members of the Special Police Force are being scheduled for training programs offered by federal and local government training academies. An outside consultant initiated an indepth study of the force's promotional system and procedural manual.

James Madison Memorial Building

In the construction of the James Madison Memorial Building, 1974 will be remembered as the year the marble facing was applied. Since there was no ground-breaking ceremony when the building was started, the laying of the cornerstone on March 8, 1974, was a significant event.

In other respects the year was one of many detailed tasks related both to the final phase of construction of the basic structure and to the interior planning of the building. Much time was spent on detailed checking and rechecking of drawings and specifications for interior work.

In addition to the detailed review of Phase IV plans, the staff of the Building Planning Office was busy during the year with the preparation of a full set of tracings of the building, with further refinements of reading-room and collection-area layouts and office arrangements. Changes in personnel and in the organizational structure of many of the Library units scheduled to occupy the building led to changes in proposed operations and thus in layouts as well as in projected staff.

Detailed surveys of collection needs, special shelving, and related matters, which were necessary before bookstack requirements could be written into the specifications and issued for bid, also took much of the time of the interior design team in the Building Planning Office. In preparation for drawing the final specifications for compact bookstacks, the mockup installation at Pickett Street Annex was subjected to life testing of the motors. These tests revealed that under full load the selected motors had life expectancy well in excess of 30 years.

The Pickett Street Annex mockup of lighting, reading rooms, and offices received further attention during the year and will be ready for viewing by interested members of the staff early in fiscal 1975.

Financial Management

In fiscal 1974, the Library received $94,235,041 from direct appropriations, working fund ad-

vances and transfers, and gift, trust, and service fee funds. Included in this figure were supplemental appropriations of $4,753,600 to cover the January 1973 and October 1973 pay raises, a special retroactive pay raise for the period October 1972 to January 1973, and a postage increase for 1974. A request for $300,000 to cover higher postage costs for fiscal year 1973 was denied by the Congress. The Library was able to absorb $969,300, or 19.7 percent of the pay increase cost for fiscal year 1974. Appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol for use in support of the Library amounted to $1,826,800.

Details of the Library's financial records for fiscal 1974 appear in the appendixes.

Materiel Management and Support

In the Procurement and Supply Division further steps were taken to centralize procurement, to increase competition, to expand sources of supply, and to improve warehousing and supply functions. It was during this year that the first real effects of the integrated materiel management program were felt.

With the addition of two professionally trained contracting officers and the separation of the larger and more technical contracting from the ever-increasing workload of more routine purchases, the performance in both areas improved. Increased use of conventional advertising for potential suppliers, for formal proposals, and for bids on specific items has tended to increase competition and to improve the assurance that the procurement actions taken are the most advantageous to the government. With the availability of additional space at the Navy Yard Annex the control over supplies and bulk storage was placed on a more systematic and satisfactory basis. A "direct to office" delivery of supplies was implemented in January and is providing a far better service than before. A significant start has been made in disposing of unneeded inactive materials located at the Middle River storage facility, making it possible to relieve overcrowding in other areas.

Central Administrative Services

In the title Central Services Division the word *services* is paramount. There is little of a spectacular nature to report, but without the efficient provision of such basic services as mail receipt and delivery, local transportation, duplicating, telecommunication, and design of forms the Library would be seriously crippled. The division also furnishes leadership in the area of paperwork and records management, including retention and disposition, and supplies the liaison with congressional offices in developing record-control systems for them upon request.

A study of the James Madison Memorial Building telephone and data communication needs was completed during the fiscal year. It provides cost estimates for relocating the present equipment and projects the additional needs for the future.

During the year Copyright Office inhouse printing was transferred to the central shop in the Main Building, adding a workload of about 150,000 impressions per month.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Personnel management achievements of the Library for fiscal 1974 were characterized by increased responses to management and employee needs for services and improvements. One of these was the development of a complete revision of the Library's philosophy and policy in dealing with employee organizations. An ad hoc committee of outside experts and Library principals studied current labor-managment practices within the federal sector, held hearings, and proposed a new regulatory structure which was unanimously recommended for adoption by the Librarian. The proposed system of collective bargaining and exclusive representation would enable Library employees to participate through labor organizations of their own choosing in decisions that affect working conditions as well as personnel policies and practices. Both individual employees and Library management benefited from the expansion of the affirmative action programs aimed at improving upward mobility

through training efforts and tuition support and from the advances provided by expanded health care.

Heavy activity by the director of personnel and his staff centered upon affirmative actions to support equal employment opportunity in the broad program areas of personnel management and complaint investigation. The Library continued to strengthen its support of career opportunities and upward mobility through tuition grants, Training, Appraisal, and Promotion (TAP) agreements, career counseling, and training programs. Thus, much of the faculty and other resources of the Training Office were devoted to the Library's affirmative action programs. In addition to the efforts just cited, courses conducted or sponsored included general educational development (high-school level), typing, and shorthand. The content of the Library's affirmative action programs was broadened by staff participation on committees, in hearings, and through widespread response to a survey questionnaire.

As in the previous fiscal year, issues, hearings, and federal litigation growing out of complaints, grievances, and appeals, consumed a disproportionate amount of time and taxed the resources of top management as well as the Personnel Office.

Fiscal 1974 was the first full year of operations for the combined placement and position classification office. Members of the former separate activities have been cross-trained, with benefits seen in reduction of recruitment lags and, thus, in the number of positions vacant at any given time. The workload of the office remained heavy with issuance of over 850 postings, processing of more than 15,500 applications for employment, and administration of 4,000 skill and aptitude tests.

Investigations and appeals dominated the work of the Employee Relations Office. The handling of appeals from employees was improved by a change in policy initiated in the latter part of the year: internal Library appeals boards were replaced by experienced hearing officers selected from panels provided by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. As a result, hearings are conducted more expeditiously and at less expense.

Health care provided by the Library was expanded during the year. The Health Services Office conducted medical examinations for preemployment, employment, and special reasons, obtained an advanced electrocardiogram machine with local input and remote analysis capabilities, initiated in April a cardiac evaluation program with excellent response from the staff, and offered breast cancer and glaucoma detection programs periodically throughout the year. Support to the Red Cross-sponsored blood donor program continued. In January arrangements were made for the enrollment, for the first time, of a member of the LC nursing staff in the University of Tennessee adult health nurse practitioner program. She will complete her preceptorship in August.

Overall, 1974 personnel statistics indicated greater activity than in the previous year: the number of appointments reached 333, an increase of 13 percent; separations rose by 29 percent; and the number of promotions, 1,370, was 11 percent higher, while total personnel actions processed during the fiscal year mounted by 4 percent to 9,338.

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF COLLECTIONS

Preservation and progress went hand in hand during fiscal 1974. The Binding Office recorded the largest number of items ever sent for binding—a total of some 230,000 volumes. A portion of this high figure was the result of a special effort to improve the physical condition of the general collections through rebinding and repairing the thousands of books worn out in service and now standing in severely damaged condition on the shelves. The Collections Maintenance Office placed major emphasis on the realignment of the Library's classified collections and, in so doing, moved more than 3.3 million items. This work has been given high priority during the last two years because of the need to bring the collections under better control and thus provide better ser-

vice to users. In addition to this major task, the collections maintenance staff relocated or aligned the collections of several other units, including the Science and Technology Division, the Jefferson Reading Room, the Slavic Reading Room, and the Congressional Research Service.

Filming of materials too brittle to use continued; at the same time, the Preservation Microfilming Office developed a comprehensive procedures manual, a major factor in streamlining the operation and increasing productivity.

Research programs often require a long time to become productive, but fiscal 1974 saw the Preservation Research and Testing Office make solid and measurable progress in several directions. Especially noteworthy was the study of deacidification using diethyl zinc, which appears increasingly promising as a means of deacidifying paper by vapor-phase treatments. The laboratory also made progress on its studies of other deacidifying procedures, the rejuvenation of deteriorated paper, clarification of the processes by which paper deteriorates, support of the Restoration Office in the design of new equipment and in training and instruction, testing for the Council on Library Resources of a process developed at the Barrow Laboratory, and routine but essential quality control work. Four papers were published in the national and international conservation press during the year as a result of work which was completed.

In the restoration program, the new and superior technique of polyester encasement virtually eliminated the Barrow lamination process as a means of protecting such single documents as manuscripts, prints, drawings, and maps from physical damage. Even more important was the extent to which the Restoration Office was able to undertake modest but important programs for the restoration of the collections of the various custodial divisions. Much of this improvement stemmed from the development of new and faster processes for preserving and restoring deteriorating materials. More progress in this direction is expected in fiscal 1975 as the new leaf-casting technique is put into full production. In every aspect of the Library's restoration program there was evidence of progress in new and more refined techniques, in advanced knowledge and understanding of the collections and the restoration needs of these materials, in the development of a more highly trained and responsive staff, in the greater sophistication and productivity of the entire operation, and in the increasing support and understanding between the custodial divisions and the Restoration Office. Recognition of the Library's growing skill and expertise in the conservation of library materials was not lost on the outside world, as the numerous visitors who found their way to the restoration workshops testified.

It was, in summary, a productive year, not without its problems and not without some areas where improvements could be made but certainly a year which promises more for the future.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICES

Photoduplication orders continued to decrease. Higher material and labor costs were countered by a careful management of staff levels. At the close of the fiscal year, the full-time staff of the Photoduplication Service numbered 149 persons, a 2-percent drop from fiscal 1973. The Service continued to encourage job-related training and 11 staff members took advantage of courses offered by the USDA Graduate School and various universities and colleges in the area. Thirty-six employees—24 percent of the division's total staff—were promoted.

Under the direction of engineers from the office of the Architect of the Capitol, the second and third phases of the laboratory renovation program were completed, resulting in a much better air-handling system, modern lighting, acoustical ceilings, and enclosed work carrels for camera operators. To ensure a truly "clean" work area, the main laboratory will operate under positive pressure made possible by the installation of a linear diffusion air distribution system. Upon completion of the fourth phase—renovation of the main laboratory and photographic area—the Photoduplication Service will operate in one of the most modern facilities for custom, full-range photoreproduction services in the world.

The draft of the Specifications for Microfilming Library Card Catalogs was combined and transmitted to the Publications Office during this year. By June, camera copy was complete and ready for delivery to the printer. Preliminary work has begun on specifications for microfilming manuscript materials in the Library of Congress.

The increased volume of self-service copying has been dramatic. Between fiscal years 1972 and 1973 the number of copies made increased 152 percent, jumping from 316,067 to 795,536. The 1974 total of 1,047,312 copies was an increase of 31.7 percent over 1973.

Significant equipment purchased during the year included a microfilm enlarger/printer and a diazo microfiche printer and processor to facilitate the handling of the new diazo polyester film base.

The full impact of the photoduplication rate increase, which became effective on October 1, 1972, was apparent in 1974. The results indicated that the rate projected as adequate for two years may, despite inflation, be acceptable until October 1975.

Negative exposures of brittle materials for the preservation microfilming program totaled 3,412,992, while exposures for the current serials and noncurrent serials reached totals of 1,374,391 and 931,933, respectively. The count surpassed last year's totals in all three categories.

During the year the indexes to the Garfield and Wilson Presidential Papers were published and positive microfilms of these two collections were made available to the public. A supplementary reel to the U.S. Grant papers was added through the acquisition and filming of the Grant album. Begun in the late 1950's, the microfilming of the Presidential Papers, located in the Library of Congress, will conclude with the papers of Thomas Jefferson during the next fiscal year.

The microfilming of the House and Senate Bills and Resolutions took a new direction during the year as the Service concluded the filming and indexing of the 92d Congress (1971-72), a convenience microprinter connected to have the bills and resolutions of the same Congress filmed in a microfiche format. This order was completed, as were orders for the 90th and 91st Congresses. The future filming program of the 73d-89th Congresses and from the 93d Congress on is not clear at this time.

The filming of *The Bibliography of Cartography* and the second supplement to the *Index to Latin American Legislation* was completed during the year on orders for another commercial customer.

The Service participated in an experimental filming project for the National Serials Data Program in which the title and cover pages of 6,613 newly cataloged serials that were being added to the NSDP data base were photographed for mounting in aperture cards.

The production of out-of-print catalog cards by means of the Copyflo process dropped to 5,661,723 cards, a decrease of 18.85 percent as compared to last year's production.

The Service received over 150 visitors during the year. Included in this group was the former head of the National Diet Library's Microfilm Laboratory, who, before assuming that position in 1954, had spent an internship in the Photoduplication Service; the head and assistant head of the University of Puerto Rico's Photographic Laboratory, who spent several days becoming acquainted with the technical aspects of microphotography; and a delegation from the People's Republic of China.

The Copyright Office

6

heart of the exploitation of copyrighted works by television, by noting that the increased coverage due to CATV could be reflected in the broadcaster's advertising rate card.

Justice William O. Douglas, joined by the Chief Justice, dissented from the Court's ruling, concluding that the CATV systems in question were "functionally the equivalent to a regular broadcaster." Stating that "[i]t would be difficult to imagine a more flagrant violation of the Copyright Act," Justice Douglas argued that the majority's rule " . . . reads the Copyright Act out of existence for CATV."

In a short dissent, Justice Harry A. Blackmun indicated his own lack of support for the rule first enunciated in *Fortnightly* and agreed with Justice Douglas' argument that the earlier case should be strictly limited to its facts.

Teleprompter, in extending the *Fortnightly* ruling to distant signals, has raised serious uncertainties over how much vitality the jurisprudence enunciated in *Buck* v. *Jewell-LaSalle Realty Corp.*, 283 U.S. 191 (1931), still retains. The dissenters in both *Fortnightly* and *Teleprompter*, noting that the Court did not overrule the *Buck* decision, were at a loss to reconcile the new "functional" test for determining "performance" with the established law.

The question of whether copyrighted musical compositions are "performed" by a restaurateur who makes them available to patrons by means of a single radio tuned to regular broadcasts and connected to four separate loudspeakers was presented to the court in *Twentieth Century Music Corp.* v. *Aiken*, 182 USPQ 388 (3d Cir. 1974). Reversing a judgment for the plaintiff, the court relied upon the Supreme Court's rationale in *Teleprompter* and *Fortnightly* as limiting the doctrine of *Buck* v. *Jewell-LaSalle Realty Co.* concerning "performances" from broadcasts in hotels and other public places.

Referring to the *Teleprompter* case the court observed that "not only did the Supreme Court reemphasize the functional test announced in *Fortnightly*, but to the extent that it applied that test to 'distant signals' and held that even these did not constitute 'performance,' it supports the position taken by the . . . [defendant] here. If *Fortnightly* with its elaborate CATV plant and *Teleprompter* with its even more sophisticated and extended technological and programming facilities were not 'performing,' then logic dictates that no 'performance' resulted when the defendant Aiken merely activated his restaurant radio . . . [and] that mere extension of the range of audibility of a broadcast program as 'extended' here by the appellant Aiken, cannot be said to constitute 'performance.'"

The performance of copyrighted musical compositions in an establishment licensed under local law as a "private" club which charged no admission fee and in fact made no profit was held to be a "public performance for profit" in *Broadcast Music, Inc.* v. *Walters*, 181 USPQ 327 (N.D. Okla. 1973). Granting the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment, the court argued that the licensing of the club as "private" was not controlling because the "substantive applications of the Copyright Act are not based upon a *status created by local law.*" Moreover, the opinion noted, the club in general operated for profit-making purposes, exacted no dues, and had no membership screening, no printed rules or regulations, no constitution, and no officers or directors.

Library Photocopying

The need for prompt resolution of the controversial and increasingly important issue of library photocopying of copyrighted works was dramatically brought into focus by the groundbreaking decision of the court of claims in *Williams & Wilkins Co.* v. *The United States*, 487 F.2d 1345 (Ct. Cl. 1973), *cert. granted* 182 USPQ 1, 42 USLW 3652 (U.S., May 28, 1974).

In holding that the photocopying activities of the National Institutes of Health and National Library of Medicine constituted a "fair use," the court, speaking through Judge Oscar Davis, reversed the earlier conclusions of Trial Judge James Davis, who found widespread copyright infringement in the "lending" operations of NIH and NLM. The rationale for the full court's re-

versal of Judge Davis' opinion was posited on eight factors:

> 1. The NIH and NLM are both nonprofit organizations, whose mandate encompasses the socially significant activity of medical and scientific research. Copying for such purposes, it was suggested, is and should be accorded a wider latitude than permitted in other fields.
>
> 2. The defendant agencies promulgated and enforced "reasonably strict limitations" intended to confine copying to single-copy, individual service.
>
> 3. The long history of library photocopying, without substantial objection from copyright proprietors until recently, was suggestive of the proposition that photoduplication cannot be deemed a per se infringement but must be evaluated in full context.
>
> 4. It was feared that the progress of medical science might be seriously hurt if photocopying were stopped.
>
> 5. In the majority view, the plaintiff had failed to demonstrate, adequately and clearly, economic injury causally related to photocopying activities.
>
> 6. Section 1 of the 1909 Copyright Act, by not specifying which of the exclusive rights enumerated apply to particular classes of copyrightable works, creates, in historic perspective with earlier copyright enactments, a "grave uncertainty" as to whether the proscription against "copying" actually applies to books and periodicals.
>
> 7. The legislative history of the pending copyright revision bill contains influential, though not binding, authority that photocopying can be "fair use" and that such determinations must be decided on a case-by-case basis, with full evaluation of the context of the copying.
>
> 8. The law and practices of foreign countries suggest that the activities of the NIH and NLM would not, under other modern systems, constitute an infringement.

Refusing to emphasize one or more of these eight points as central to the court's ruling, Judge Oscar Davis stressed the limitations within which the ruling should be read:

> . . . the conclusion that defendants' particular use of plaintiff's copyrighted materials has been "fair" rests upon all of the elements discussed . . . and not upon any one, or any combination less than all.

Similarly, the court refused to expand the analogical force of its holding beyond the special facts of NIH and NLM activities:

> . . . our holding is restricted to the type and context of use by NIH and NLM, as shown by this record . . . [W]e do not pass on dissimilar systems or uses of copyrighted materials by other institutions or enterprises, or in other fields, or as applied to items other than journal articles.

Chief Judge Wilson Cowen and Judge Philip Nichols, Jr., wrote strong dissents to the majority opinion, the former noting that the case involved not the limited appropriations of copyrighted material usually encountered in "fair use" disputes, but rather

> . . . a case of wholesale machine copying and distribution of copyrighted materials by defendant's libraries on a scale so vast that it dwarfs the output of many small publishing companies.

Judge Cowen was not persuaded that the scope of the author's exclusive right to copy under the 1909 act was somehow qualified as applied to books and periodicals. Further, he was unwilling to accept the apparent view of the majority that the issue of liability for infringement could turn, even in part, on the purported absence of unequivocal proof of specific monetary damage.

Judge Nichols, in a short dissent, protested that, despite the majority's attempts to limit the impact of the ruling, the effect would be disastrous:

> However hedged, the decision will be read, that a copyright holder has no rights a library is bound to respect. We are making the Dred Scott decision of copyright law.

Both the majority and minority agreed on one point: the judicial forum was not well tailored

for securing an effective solution to the complex questions posed by library photocopying. Judge Oscar Davis, underlining the need for congressional treatment of the problems of photocopying, closed the majority opinion with the hope that

> . . . the result in the present case will be but a "holding operation" in the interim period before Congress enacts its preferred solution.

With no little irony, Judge Cowen agreed:

> Nowhere else in its opinion is the court on more solid ground than when it declares that "the choices involve economic, social and policy factors which are far better sifted by a legislature."

While library groups were heartened by their victory before the full court of claims and copyright proprietors were overheard muttering the old chestnut that "hard cases make bad law," both sides seemed to realize that relatively little had been decisively settled. The strict limitations imposed by the court on its own ruling, the strong dissents and, perhaps most important, the exhaustive findings and opinion of Trial Judge James Davis that were overruled, all left much doubt as to what law had in fact emerged from the litigation.

As the fiscal year drew to a close, the Supreme Court granted certiorari in *Williams & Wilkins* and, once again, the High Court will entertain a case going to the heart of copyright. Indeed, the fact that the Court has been deeply involved in copyright matters during the last decade is symptomatic of the state of health of our copyright jurisprudence. In the *Fortnightly*, *Teleprompter*, and now the *Williams & Wilkins* decisions, the courts have struggled to fit modern technology into the framework of an act that was drafted mainly with printed books in mind and that predates the great bulk of other modern means of disseminating copyrighted materials. To paraphrase Cardozo, in the hands of the courts the written law tends to expand to the limits of its logic; the limits seem to have been reached in the case of the 1909 Copyright Act.

Subject Matter of Copyright

The copyrightability of street maps came under consideration in *Alaska Map Service, Inc. v. Roberts*, 368 F. Supp. 578 (D. Alaska 1973). While denying a preliminary injunction, the court conceded that the plaintiff had "expended considerable time, money and effort in producing the . . . maps" but emphasized that no evidence had been adduced showing that plaintiff had "performed that amount of original work required to make its map copyrightable." Suggesting the possibility of relief under a theory of unfair competition, the court explained its view of copyright authorship: "Merely synthesizing a map from those previously published by various governmental agencies is insufficient. . . . There must be originality resulting from the independent effort of the maker to acquire a reasonably substantial portion of the information. . . . Some actual original work of surveying, calculating or investigating must exist; merely obtaining the names of streets from real estate developers is insufficient."

On the other hand, in *Newton v. Ford*, 364 F. Supp. 562 (D. Ore. 1973), copyright in a city street map was upheld on the ground that the plaintiff "combined personal research in the records of public authorities with personal investigations as to the actual location of new buildings, streets and suburban developments" and, in so doing, produced "original work" through "the exercise of his creative faculties." In the view of the court, the process of producing maps that are current requires "a constant effort to revise the information" gathered by the mapmaker.

The effect upon copyrightability of a work whose content is deemed deceptive and fraudulent was presented to the court in *Belcher v. Tarbox*, 486 F.2d 1087 (9th Cir. 1973), an action for infringement of copyrighted handicapping systems for betting on horseraces. It was argued in defense that the works were not entitled to copyright because they fraudulently represented to the public that users of the system could win on the horses and that the author had in fact done so successfully. Rejecting the argument, the

court said. "There is nothing in the Copyright Act to suggest that the courts are to pass upon the truth or falsity, the soundness or unsoundness, of the views embodied in a copyrighted work." In a dissenting opinion Judge Robert H. Schnacke pointed out that, by according copyright protection to such material, "the law is not only condoning fraud but is placing its power, endorsement and support behind fraudulent works." Thus, the composers of fraudulent literature can "seek solace in the law as the protector of their copyrighted fraud . . . [a result] detrimental to our legal system and not in the public interest."

In *Freedman v. Grolier Enterprises, Inc.*, 179 USPQ 476 (S.D.N.Y. 1973), the plaintiff had copyrighted a deck of cards bearing numbers used in a "point count" system for playing bridge. Discussing the complaint in action for infringement of the copyright, the court held that use of a single number is not a copyrightable form of expression. Distinguishing between uncopyrightable ideas and their copyrightable expression, Judge Thomas P. Griesa observed that the idea conceived by the plaintiff was to make continually evident to the novice bridge player the value of each honor card held in his hand, and that, basically, "the only system of expressing this idea is the way plaintiff employed." He noted that copyright protection will not be given to a form of expression necessarily dictated by the underlying subject matter, and added, "Where an idea is so restrictive that it necessarily requires a particular form of expression, that is, where the idea and its expression are functionally inseparable, to permit the copyrighting of the expression would be to grant the copyright owner a monopoly of the idea."

The copyright status of the *Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the State of New York* was reviewed in *Opinion of New York Attorney General*, 180 USPQ 331 (1973). Concluding that "the text of the codes, rules and regulations of departments and agencies of the State of New York" are clearly in the public domain, the opinion took note that similar determinations had been previously made with respect to "messages of governors to the State Legislature and reports of legislative committees" as well as "the texts of opinions of the courts of this State." On the other hand, judicial headnotes may be copyrighted, and the same was deemed true of "the editorial notes and comments which appear in the Official Compilation but which are not contained in the text of the rules themselves."

In *Time-Saver Check, Inc. v. Bishop Check Printers, Inc.*, 179 USPQ 110 (N.D. Tex. 1973), printed commercial bank checks with attached separate duplicates used with carbon paper were held uncopyrightable inasmuch as they lacked "original creative artistic characteristics." The fact that the check forms appeared in a copyrighted book was not enough to offset their rejection in the estimation of "at least, which quoted the text of Copyright Office Circular 32 and pertinent sections of the Regulations of the Copyright Office in support of its position.

In a case important to the Copyright Office, *Legrey Fabrics Corp. v. Stafford Knitting Mills, Inc.*, 365 F. Supp. 1199 (S.D.N.Y. 1973), *rev'd*, 490 F.2d 1092 (2d Cir. 1974), the Second Circuit implied that color patterns may be a copyrightable element under certain circumstances. In deciding an infringement issue, the trial court had ruled that color was not a consideration in applying the "ordinary observer" test. The court of appeals reversed this position by holding the use of identical colors constitutes additional evidence of actual copying.

In *In re Yardley*, 493 F.2d 1389 (C.C.P.A. 1974), the court of customs and patent appeals held that copyright protection in a watch face portraying a caricature of Spiro Agnew did not preclude the issuance of a design patent. The Patent Office had refused issuance of the design patent on the ground that both design patent and copyright protection could not cover the same work. The court reversed the Patent Office holding that the natural overlapping of subject matter permissible by either copyright or design patent did not in itself necessitate an election between the two forms of protection.

In an action for the copyright infringement of scale model plastic airplane kits, *Monogram Models, Inc. v. Industrie Riviere Corp.*, 492 F.2d

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Uganda
Unclear

United Arab Emirates
None

United Kingdom
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Sept. 27, 1957
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Upper Volta
Unclear

Uruguay
BAC Dec. 17, 1919

Vatican City
(Holy See)
UCC Geneva Oct. 5, 1955

Venezuela
UCC Geneva Sept. 30, 1966

Vietnam
Unclear

Western Samoa
Unclear

Yemen (Aden)
Unclear

Yemen (San'a)
None

Yugoslavia
UCC Geneva May 11, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Zaire
Unclear

Zambia
UCC Geneva June 1, 1965

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[1] Effective June 30, 1908, became a party to the 1902 Mexico City Convention, to which the United States also became a party effective the same date. As regards copyright relations with the United States, this convention is considered to have been superseded by adherence of this country and the United States to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910.

[2] Bilateral copyright relations between Japan and the United States, which were formulated effective May 10, 1906, are considered to have been abrogated and superseded by the adherence of Japan to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, effective April 28, 1956.

Number of Registrations by Subject Matter Class, Fiscal Years 1970-74

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	88,432	96,124	103,231	104,523	104,806
B	Periodicals (issues)	83,862	84,491	84,686	88,553	92,224
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,943	1,884	2,004	2,074	2,172
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1,669	1,855	1,940	1,714	1,631
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,352	3,553	3,838	3,980	4,016
E	Musical compositions	88,949	95,202	97,482	95,296	104,511
F	Maps	1,921	1,677	1,633	1,914	1,549
G	Works of art, models, or designs	6,807	7,916	7,901	8,621	8,525
H	Reproductions of works of art	3,036	3,047	3,434	3,190	3,612
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	835	924	1,059	1,114	809
J	Photographs	1,171	1,160	1,140	1,354	1,409
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	3,373	4,209	4,524	4,441	4,716
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	5,255	4,424	4,118	4,216	4,964
L	Motion-picture photoplays	1,244	1,169	1,816	1,449	1,321
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1,301	1,226	1,388	1,420	1,741
N	Sound recordings			1,141	6,718	9,362
R	Renewals of all classes	23,316	20,835	23,239	25,071	25,464
	Total	316,466	329,696	344,574	353,648	372,832

Number of Articles Deposited, Fiscal Years 1970-74

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	174,519	189,887	203,875	206,671	206,905
B	Periodicals	166,976	168,114	168,463	176,142	183,474
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,943	1,884	2,004	2,074	2,172
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1,669	1,855	1,940	1,714	1,631
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,751	3,993	4,216	4,538	4,567
E	Musical compositions	110,010	116,537	117,425	114,378	124,481
F	Maps	3,840	3,352	3,264	3,786	3,098
G	Works of art, models, or designs	11,736	13,894	13,590	14,843	14,611
H	Reproductions of works of art	6,046	6,056	6,821	6,313	7,126
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1,267	1,419	1,614	1,873	1,226
J	Photographs	2,080	2,056	2,063	2,471	2,481
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	6,740	8,417	9,036	8,873	9,427
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	10,510	8,846	8,235	8,408	9,920
L	Motion-picture photoplays	2,448	2,305	3,593	2,855	2,562
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2,460	2,318	2,648	2,654	3,115
N	Sound recordings			2,282	13,388	18,431
	Total	505,995	530,933	551,069	570,981	595,227

Number of Articles Transferred to Other Departments of the Library of Congress [1]

Class	Subject matter of articles transferred	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	92,664	107,468	115,242	120,452	[2] 122,157
B	Periodicals	175,301	176,259	176,161	183,755	190,359
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	1,943	1,884	2,004	2,074	2,196
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	0	0	0	7	0
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	100	41	226	179	184
E	Musical compositions	25,235	25,567	21,275	22,517	20,558
F	Maps	3,946	3,352	3,264	3,796	3,100
G	Works of art, models, or designs	286	376	1,252	2,957	1,928
H	Reproductions of works of art	431	845	1,620	2,933	2,579
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	0	0	0	10	0
J	Photographs	28	42	65	66	188
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	370	614	499	52	65
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	98	409	220	38	13
L	Motion-picture photoplays	63	4	64	67	322
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	153	111	183	331	206
N	Sound recordings			2,282	13,405	18,321
	Total	300,618	316,972	324,357	352,639	362,176

[1] Extra copies received with deposits and gift copies are included in these figures. For some categories, the number of articles transferred may therefore exceed the number of articles deposited as shown in the preceding chart.

[2] Of this total, 28,732 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.

Gross Cash Receipts, Fees, and Registrations, Fiscal Years 1970-74

	Gross receipts	Fees earned	Registrations	Increase or decrease in registrations
1970	$2,049,308.99	$1,956,441.37	316,466	+15,208
1971	2,089,620.19	2,045,457.52	329,696	+13,230
1972	2,313,638.14	2,177,064.86	344,574	+14,878
1973	2,413,179.43	2,226,540.96	353,648	+9,074
1974	2,411,334.59	2,312,375.71	372,832	+19,184
Total	11,277,081.34	10,717,880.42	1,717,216	

Summary of Copyright Business

Balance on hand July 1, 1973			$ 577,982.66
Gross receipts July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974			2,411,334.59
Total to be accounted for			2,989,317.25
Refunded		$ 107,686.33	
Checks returned unpaid		3,836.55	
Deposited as earned fees		2,271,683.16	
Deposited as undeliverable checks		1,713.21	
Deposited as unclaimed monies		61.32	*
Balance carried over July 1, 1974			
Fees earned in June 1974 but not deposited until July 1974	$201,065.11		
Unfinished business balance	115,589.89		
Deposit accounts balance	283,045.00		
Card service	4,616.66		
		604,316.66	
			2,989,317.25

	Registrations	Fees earned
Published domestic works at $6	237,797	$1,426,782.00
Published foreign works at $6	5,116	30,696.00
Unpublished works at $6	92,182	553,092.00
Renewals at $4	25,464	101,856.00
Total registrations for fee	360,559	2,112,426.00
Registrations made under provisions of law permitting registration without payment of fee for certain works of foreign origin	12,264	
Registrations made under Standard Reference Data Act, P.L. 90-396 (15 U.S.C. §290), for certain publications of U.S. government agencies for which fee has been waived	*	
Total registrations	372,832	
Fees for recording assignments		41,668.50
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship		16,470.00
Fees for recording notices of use		20,408.00
Fees for recording notices of intention to use		10,413.50
Fees for certified documents		8,667.00
Fees for searches made		68,940.00
Card service		13,382.71
Total fees exclusive of registrations		199,949.71
Total fees earned		2,312,375.71

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

MEMBERSHIP. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the end of fiscal year 1974 were:

Ex Officio

William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman; Senator Howard W. Cannon, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; and L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Secretary.

Appointive

Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (term ends March 8, 1977); and Walter S. Gubelmann (term ends March 9, 1978).

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD. The board did not meet in fiscal 1974.

INCREASE IN INVESTMENTS. Contributions of $250 from John W. Auchincloss, $25 from Otis Dowe, and $100 from Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Gamble were received to augment the endowment of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY FUNDS HELD BY THE BOARD. The income from these funds was used to expand the Library's acquisitions, processing, bibliographic, and cultural activities. The collections were strengthened by purchases of Slavic and Hispanic materials, flute music, prints, Lincolniana, and a collection of Walt Whitman papers. A survey of the Library's holdings of Spanish and Portuguese materials was undertaken, manuscript holdings in American history were processed, and blind persons were employed to work on the braille music collection. Materials bequeathed to the Library by Norman P. Scala were cataloged. Consultant services were provided in connection with the compilation of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, and work was continued on a catalog of

Summary of Income and Obligations [1]

	Permanent fund account [2]	Investment account	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1973	$279,393.97	$111,269.41	$390,663.38
Income, fiscal 1974	209,864.29	25,967.71	235,832.00
Available for obligation, fiscal 1974	489,362.26	137,837.12	627,199.38
Obligations, fiscal 1974	219,831.20	57,967.02	276,879.22
Carried forward to fiscal 1975	269,530.06	81,770.10	351,321.06

[1] See appendix 11 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.
[2] For income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, see appendix 11.

the Koussevitzky collection. Participation by Library staff members in a number of professional conferences was made possible.

The Library's program of concerts, lectures, and readings was supported, and broadcasts of the concerts and readings were arranged with radio stations throughout the United States. Special observances were held in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Robert Frost and the 600th anniversary of the death of Francesco Petrarca, the latter in cooperation with the Folger Shakespeare Library. The Stradivari instruments were repaired. Five original compositions were commissioned, the manuscripts of which will be added to the Library's holdings.

A major addition to the Library's concert program was the purchase of a Steinway concert grand piano and artist bench. For nearly 70 years the Library had depended upon rented instruments when a pianist joined the string and wind ensembles playing in the Coolidge Auditorium. Part of the income from funds available for the concert program made possible the instrument's acquisition.

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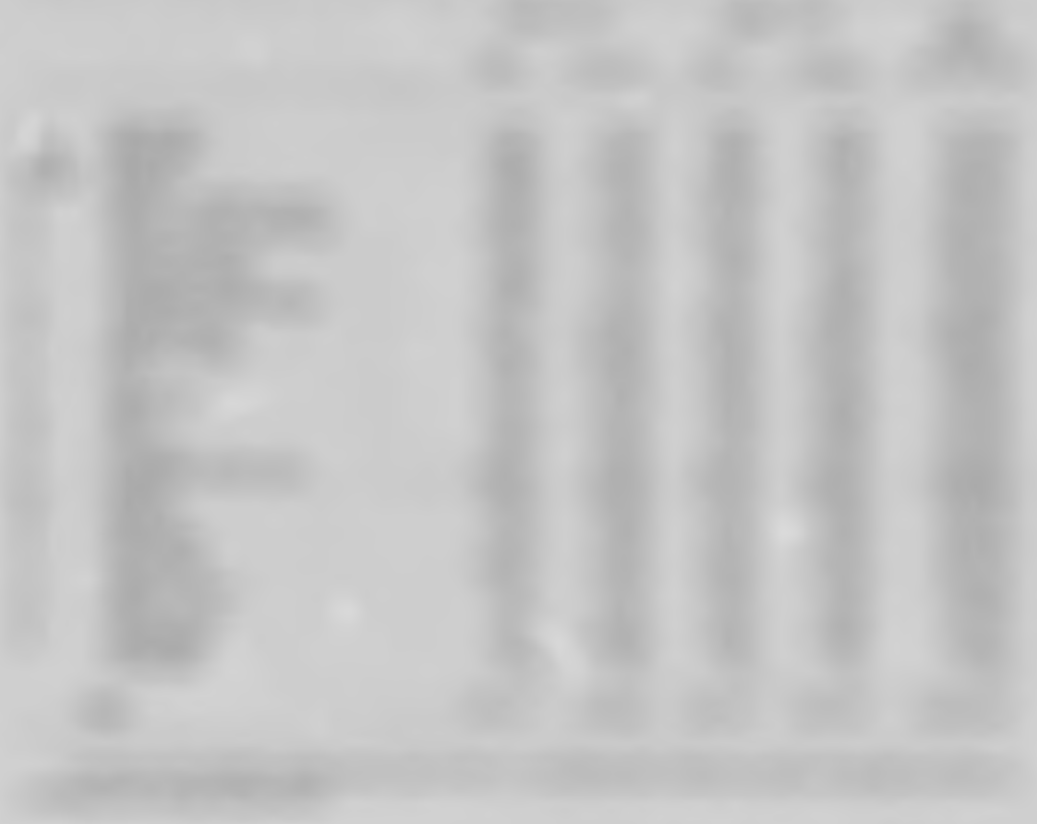

CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION

TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF MARC TAPES, CARDS, AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

Sales	1973	1974
General	$6,795,930.80	$6,234,171.32
To U.S. government libraries	379,527.39	377,914.64
To foreign libraries	486,340.22	397,809.15
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	7,661,798.41	7,009,895.11
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME		
Card sales (gross)	3,875,134.48	3,068,073.58
Technical publications	277,870.43	320,175.58
Newsprint publications	1,663.50	26,277.70
National Union Catalog, including Films and Other Materials for Projection, Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings, etc.	2,319,670.00	2,310,512.50
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	43,415.00	46,745.00
Library of Congress Catalog - Books: Subjects	630,090.00	656,405.00
New Serial Titles	393,795.00	404,940.00
MARC tapes	120,160.00	176,765.75
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	7,661,798.41	7,009,895.11

ADJUSTMENTS OF TOTAL SALES	Credit returns	U.S. government discount	
Cards	$41,058.47	$15,812.70	
Publications	4,239.25	1,487.91	
Subscriptions			
National Union Catalog, etc.	23,945.00	10,012.26	
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	770.00	98.19	
Library of Congress Catalog - Books: Subjects	7,470.00	3,455.90	
New Serial Titles	4,255.00	2,144.09	
MARC tapes	9,420.00	845.45	
Total	91,157.72	33,876.50	(125,034.22)
Total net sales			6,884,860.89

CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1973	1974
Cards sold	73,599,751	58,379,911
Other cards distributed		
Library of Congress catalogs	16,927,359	14,477,910
Card Division catalogs	2,424,837	2,191,110
Depository libraries	21,480,287	17,338,032
Other accounts	1,999,825	1,408,079
Total	42,832,308	35,415,131
Total cards distributed	116,432,059	93,795,042

CARD SALES, 1965 TO 1974

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1965	61,489,201	$3,703,565.96	$3,652,483.51
1966	63,214,294	4,008,540.64	3,936,075.92
1967	74,503,175	4,934,906.25	4,852,670.71
1968	78,767,377	5,168,440.64	5,091,944.04
1969	63,404,123	4,172,402.93	4,101,695.31
1970	64,551,799	4,733,291.73	4,606,472.22
1971	74,474,002	4,470,172.86	4,334,833.07
1972	72,002,908	3,653,582.81	3,596,965.03
1973	73,599,751	3,875,134.48	3,813,375.15
1974	58,379,911	3,068,073.58	3,011,182.41

PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1973	1974
New titles printed:		
Regular series	189,833	190,591
Cross-references	54,772	32,510
Film series	8,341	7,787
Map series (Non-GPO printing)		9,733
Sound recording series	2,256	3,506
Far Eastern languages series	17,099	24,880
Talking-book series	979	942
Manuscript series	2,286	1,533
Total	275,566	271,482
Titles reprinted by GPO letterpress	19,372	14,740
Titles reprinted by GPO offset	340,980	281,713
Titles reprinted by MARC offset (Non-GPO printing)		515,577
Titles reprinted by Copyflo (Non-GPO printing)		707,715

PHOTODUPLICATION

	LC orders		All other orders [1]		Total	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Photostat exposures	7,600	2,236	21,277	18,857	28,877	21,093
Electrostatic prints						
Catalog cards	182,046	121,973	7,163,339	6,036,870	7,345,385	6,158,843
Other material (Photoduplication Service)	24,146	3,188	742,825	501,505	766,971	504,693
Other material (other divisions)	5,772,682	3,275,283			5,772,682	3,275,283
Negative microfilm exposures						
Catalog cards	1,958,131	1,777,114	657,255	1,354,528	2,615,386	3,131,642
Other material	[2] 1,367,127	[2] 491,649	10,910,681	10,345,713	12,277,808	10,837,362
Positive microfilm (in feet)	3,490	3,748	5,896,630	5,969,527	5,900,120	5,973,275
Enlargement prints from microfilm	2,235	44	9,580	5,040	11,815	5,084
Photographic negatives (copy, line, and view)	1,839	1,169	8,751	6,969	10,590	8,138
Photographic contact prints	3,618	1,376	19,579	13,252	23,197	14,619
Photographic projection prints	738	685	12,413	13,902	13,151	14,587
Slides and transparencies (including color)	316	395	1,752	2,692	2,068	3,087
Black line and blueprints (in square feet)	16		12,819	5,618	12,835	5,618
Dry mounting and laminating	1,274	293	861	9	2,135	302

[1] Library of Congress preservation orders are included in this category.

[2] Includes exposures made in New Delhi, India: 483,100 in 1973; 371,015 in 1974.

Appendix 6

READER SERVICES[1]

	Bibliographies prepared	
	Number	Number of entries [2]
Reference Department		
Division for the Blind & Physically Handicapped [3]	5	406
General Reference and Bibliography Division	8	12,450
Geography and Map Division	11	6,262
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division	51	20,895
Loan Division		
Manuscript Division	1	1,143
Music Division	15	3,596
Orientalia Division	1	8,115
Prints and Photographs Division	6	3,803
Rare Book Division	1	33
Science and Technology Division	1	12,086
Serial Division	1	1,658
Slavic and Central European Division	16	32,313
Stack and Reader Division		
Total	119	102,960
Law Library	104	2,653
Law Library in the Capitol		
Processing Department		
Grand total–1974	223	105,613
Comparative totals–1973	238	132,731
1972	179	133,440
1971	204	77,665
1970	267	96,321

[1] Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 202,344 inquiries for Members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1974.

[2] See appendix 7 for additional DBPH statistics.

Circulation of volumes and other units		Direct reference services			
For use within the Library	Outside loans [a]	In person	By correspondence	By telephone	Total
		981	3,240	2,807	7,028
		97,807	63,548	83,317	244,672
56,348	392	6,231	3,881	4,362	14,866
4,803	*8,259*	6,896	2,617	17,571	27,084
	208,866	9,817	53,871	83,526	146,274
62,225	*3,564*	13,291	2,653	12,779	28,723
70,569	*2,393*	16,853	7,501	31,495	56,849
54,209	5,719	24,060	1,632	27,816	53,408
71,740	3,942	30,139	6,553	17,181	53,873
35,063	*111*	6,491	1,109	9,702	17,306
45,295	*77*	14,676	8,596	6,471	29,343
269,744	*13,448*	37,462	1,574	16,389	55,425
33,268	671	19,174	1,610	23,732	44,516
992,837	*2,823*	37,277	16,577	17,239	91,233
1,686,101	268,866	340,279	174,434	324,197	838,910
396,946	5,847	109,633	1,804	49,760	161,805
4,914	1,732	6,646		4,752	11,398
		50	12,414	121,243	133,607
2,087,961	210,609	456,608	188,672	499,860	1,249,940
2,736,547	283,343	452,393	288,683	513,999	1,370,077
2,122,105	250,793	449,046	286,184	507,705	1,236,435
2,165,660	242,417	442,958	178,785	640,842	1,062,585
1,431,720	257,438	466,390	160,816	480,096	1,211,452

[a] Includes renters for continuing bibliographies.

[b] All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

[illegible]

Appendix 7

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]
Purchase of sound equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]
Acquisitions		
Books		
Recorded titles, including music	[illegible]	[illegible]
Print-Braille titles, including music	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dual-signed-braille titles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tape titles produced by volunteers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial recordings (+complimentary)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thermoform braille volumes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magazines		
Talking book titles, including music	[illegible]	[illegible]
Print-braille titles including music	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tape titles, including music	[illegible]	[illegible]
Music scores		
Print-braille volumes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hand-copied braille volumes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large-type volumes	[illegible]	
Large-type volumes produced by volunteers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Certification of volunteers		
Literary braille transcribers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Braille proofreaders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Braille music transcribers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tape readers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation (all regional libraries) †		
Talking book containers †	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tape containers †	[illegible]	[illegible]
Braille volumes †	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large-type volumes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Readers (all regional libraries) †		
Talking book	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tape	[illegible]	[illegible]
Braille	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large-type	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Includes National Collections.
‡ Includes direct-circulation magazines.
* Adjusted figure.

[illegible]

NATIONAL COLLECTIONS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]		
		[illegible]		
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]			

[illegible]

TRUST FUNDS

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
[illegible] $20,000.00	$707.03	$800.00	$1,507.03	$112.50	$1,394.53
6,604.74	1,704.72	267.39	1,972.11	(691.62)	2,663.73
83,093.31	1,652.84	3,323.34	4,976.18	3,288.91	1,687.27
14,863.15	724.89	593.72	1,318.61	840.27	478.34
93,307.98	10,867.65	3,732.32	14,599.97	1,818.39	12,781.58
804,644.26	22,220.74	32,177.78	54,398.52	12,418.02	41,980.50
6,000.00	3,058.36	240.00	3,298.36	89.11	3,209.25
6,585.03	591.47	263.40	854.87	400.00	454.87
1,000.00	135.91	40.00	175.91		175.91
10,734.09	954.11	424.99	1,379.10		1,379.10
90,658.22	41,612.20	3,626.16	45,238.36		45,238.36
5,227.31	1,287.30	209.10	1,496.40		1,496.40
112,305.74	3,524.07	4,492.22	8,016.24	4,047.13	3,969.11
69,766.52	686.21	1,989.86	2,436.07	905.59	1,530.48
98,525.80	2,591.66	3,941.02	6,532.68	5,958.74	573.94
208,099.41	9,952.70	8,323.98	18,276.68	10,336.30	7,940.38

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan account–Continued	
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth	Furtherance of music
Miller, Dayton C., bequest	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes
National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.	Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind
Pennell, Joseph, bequest	Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman	Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purpose
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections and services
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Norman P. Scala	Arrangement, editing, and publication of materials in the Scala bequest
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association	Aid and advancement of musical research
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature and poetry in this country, and for the presentation of literature in general
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used
Wilbur, James B.	
Donation	Reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives
Bequest	Establishment of a chair of geography
Bequest	Preservation of source materials for American history
Total, permanent loan account	

Cash in permanent loan [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
$10,691.59	$1,117.88	$427.66	$1,545.54		$1,545.54
20,548.18	3,241.47	821.92	4,063.39	$332.38	3,731.01
36,015.00	802.71	1,440.60	2,243.31	1,093.86	1,149.45
303,250.46	2.03	12,130.02	12,132.05	12,000.03	132.02
290,500.00	43,475.40	11,620.00	55,095.40	32,471.73	22,623.67
62,703.75	27,366.30	2,508.16	29,874.46	5,767.00	24,107.46
92,228.85	9,770.97	3,689.15	13,460.12	1,088.39	12,371.73
12,088.13	8,482.54	483.52	8,966.06	4,000.00	4,966.06
27,548.58	410.35	1,101.94	1,512.29	145.00	1,367.29
957,977.79	28,758.82	38,319.10	67,077.92	50,022.47	17,055.45
1,538,609.44	26,129.47	61,544.38	87,673.85	64,680.14	22,993.71
192,671.36	26,190.69	7,706.86	33,897.55	7,525.35	26,372.20
81,856.92	1,818.61	3,274.28	5,092.89	1,263.99	3,828.90
31,285.29	505.95	1,251.42	1,757.37	10.12	1,747.25
5,249,216.50	279,397.97	209,964.29	489,362.26	219,811.30	269,550.96

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, investment account	
Huntington, Archer M. [3]	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
McKim Fund, established under bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim [4]	Support of the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and of related activities
Total, investment account	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Ackerman, Carl W., estate of	Publication of a catalog of the Carl Ackerman Collection
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Toward preparation of a bibliography of Slavic and East European studies
American Council of Learned Societies	Publication of a bibliographic guide to Yugoslavia
	Furtherance of a program for the acquisition of publications from Europe
American Film Institute	Support of the National Film Collection program
American Historical Association	Support of the conference on Latin American history
American Library Association	Editing the *National Union Catalog*
Archives of the American Psychological Association (Manuscript)	Furtherance of manuscript work
Cafritz (Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation	Symposia and related publications on the American Revolution
	Toward preparation of a directory of picture sources in the Washington, D.C., area
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Continuation of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections
	Distribution of cataloging information in machine-readable form
	Support of a feasibility study on conversion of the Library's cataloging records to machine-readable form
	Support of the Retrospective Conversion Pilot Project

Cash in permanent loan *	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or accepts 1974	Total available for obligations	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
	$21,328.76	$25,367.71	$46,696.49	$28,712.67	$46,363.82
	91,990.63		91,990.63	26,334.35	65,656.28
	117,269.41	25,367.71	142,837.12	57,067.02	85,770.10
	315.15		315.15		315.15
	1,636.69	11,000.00	12,636.69	9,664.65	2,96.2.04
	500.00		500.00		500.00
	2,281.67		2,281.67	1,087.67	1,193.00
	36,057.44	139,000.00	166,057.44	123,067.65	42,989.79
	1,325.42		1,325.42	1,325.42	
	27,366.60	869,007.00	896,366.60	890,876.78	5,371.62
	1,231.49		1,231.69	1,226.24	5.25
	18,997.85		18,997.85	11,818.66	7,169.19
	9,193.80		9,193.80	150.00	9,035.80
	0.09		0.09	0.09	
	795.21		795.21	542.26	
	260.00		260.00	260.00	
	4,679.04		4,679.04	4,679.04	

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Funds—Continued	
Council on Library Resources, Inc.—Continued	Purchase of equipment for the preservation research laboratory
[illegible] Expediting Project, various contributors	Distribution of documents to participating libraries
Edwards (J. W.) Publishers, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *National Union Catalog, 1968-70*
Engelhard (Charles) Foundation	Acquisition of the papers of Walt Whitman
Fantoni, Alvaro M.	For disbursements by the Librarian of Congress
Federal Library Committee, various donors	Expenses of the committee
	Travel expenses of the Executive Workshop in Library Management and Information Services
Feinberg (Lessing B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Fellows of the Library of Congress, various donors	Purchase of rare materials in American history
Finlandia Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of instruments of storage in the Finnish field
Ford Foundation	Support of a revised and enlarged edition of Edmund C. Burnett's *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*
Foreign Program, various contributors	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480: Fiscal year 1967 Fiscal year 1971 Fiscal year 1970
	Support of the program for cataloging materials purchased under Public Law 480 in: Egypt India/Pakistan Indonesia Israel
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Bangladesh under Public Law 480
	Support of the program for purchase of materials in Indonesia under the terms of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended in 1968

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Cash in permanent loan [5]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1974	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1974	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1975
	$1,000.00	$5,748.00	$6,748.00	$500.00	$6,248.00
	1,117,269.91	2,272,361.76	3,389,631.67	2,143,760.89	1,245,850.78
	55,660.50	126,455.78	182,116.28	119,132.40	62,983.88
	16,558.40	17,622.34	36,180.74	15,783.57	20,397.17
	5,758.04	4,915.89	10,673.93	5,653.61	5,020.32
	10,365.06	10,776.34	21,141.40	10,882.31	10,279.09
	1,269,712.11	2,452,342.71	3,702,054.82	2,310,252.80	1,391,802.02
[7] 5,269,216.50	2,995,651.92	4,228,876.16	7,224,326.06	4,504,867.32	2,719,458.74

[6] Bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, principally in the form of securities, valued at approximately $822,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress. Income invested in short-term securities is valued at approximately $46,000.

[5] Does not include securities, valued at approximately $52,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

[6] Receipts of previous year, inadvertently included in this fund, transferred to Hans P. Kraus Publication Fund.

[7] Includes the principal of the Hubbard Account

Appendix 12

EXHIBITS

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITS

LITHOGRAPHIC CARTOGRAPHY BEFORE 1850. Early maps by American lithographers, including W. S. Pendleton of Boston, Nathaniel Currier and W. Endicott of New York, and P. S. Duval and T. Sinclair of Philadelphia, as well as some European materials. August 1 to October 31, 1973.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE "FIFTY BOOKS OF THE YEAR." Volumes selected for 1972 by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for excellence of typography and design, with a sampling of winning selections from the previous 50 years. Opened September 24, 1973.

GRAPHIC DESIGN POSTERS. Twenty-four travel and advertising posters, dated 1924-48, by artists E. McKnight Kauffer and Paul Rand. Opened October 8, 1973.

DOCUMENTING A LEGACY: FORTY YEARS OF THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY. Original drawings from early survey projects, together with new materials reflecting the use of advanced techniques in recent projects. November 1, 1973, to January 31, 1974.

AN AMERICAN SAMPLER: A LOOK AT LIFE IN THE 1800'S. Prints, photographs, sheet music covers, broadsides, and advertisements depicting 19th-century American fashions, daily life, sports and leisure-time activities, and the West. December 1, 1973, to March 31, 1974.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY VIEWS OF AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. Engraved and lithographic views of schools in the East and Midwest. Opened February 15, 1974.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION 31ST ANNUAL EXHIBIT. Prize-winning photographs of 1973. Opened April 21, 1974.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITS

TREASURES OF EARLY PRINTING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALFRED CHENEY JOHNSTON. Closed July 31, 1973.

TREASURES FROM THE LESSING J. ROSENWALD COLLECTION. Closed August 31, 1973.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION 30TH ANNUAL EXHIBIT. Closed September 7, 1973.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING EXHIBIT. Closed April 5, 1974.

PERMANENT EXHIBITS

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE AND THE GIANT BIBLE OF MAINZ.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS. First and second drafts.

THE DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE written by Thomas Jefferson, with changes by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS. One of the original engrossed and certified copies.

THE VIRGINIA BILL OF RIGHTS. Autograph draft by George Mason and Thomas Ludwell Lee.

THE MAGNA CARTA. Facsimile of the Lacock Abbey version.

MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER MATERIALS associated with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

LETTER OF JANUARY 26, 1863, from Abraham Lincoln to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

SHOWCASE EXHIBITS

THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BY MARQUETTE AND JOLIET. Closed March 31, 1974.

CENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF HARRY HOUDINI, 1874-1926. Books, broadsides, manuscripts, photographs, and lithographic posters illustrating the career of the master magician and escape artist. Opened April 15, 1974.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

THIRD LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EMPLOYEE ART SHOW. Cosponsored by the Library's Professional Association and Welfare and Recreation Association. September 17 to October 1, 1973.

ROBERT FROST CENTENARY. A display of rare books, manuscripts, and photographs coinciding with literary and dramatic events held in the Coolidge Auditorium in observance of the 100th anniversary of Frost's birth. March 25 to 26, 1974.

DIVISIONAL EXHIBITS

General Reference and Bibliography Division

DROUGHT IN WEST AFRICA. Photographs provided by the Agency for International Development and the Food and Agricultural Organization chronicling present drought conditions in the area, together with illustrated materials from the Library's collections showing the region under normal conditions. August 15 to September 30, 1973.

Geography and Map Division

MAPS FROM THE PETER FORCE MAP COLLECTION. A selection of 56 manuscript and printed maps demonstrating the diversity and richness of the collection. August 10 to October 13, 1973.

MAPS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Maps depicting the discovery, exploration, mapping, and economic development of the Mississippi River, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the river's exploration by Marquette and Joliet. November 1, 1973, to February 28, 1974.

TREASURE MAPS. Selected maps from the division's collections, exhibited to coincide with the publication by the Library of a revised edition of *A Descriptive List of Treasure Maps and Charts.* March 1 to May 15, 1974.

THE PLANNED COMMUNITY. Maps of cities planned for cultural and philosophical purposes and of communities conceived but never constructed, chiefly from the 19th and 20th centuries. Opened May 16, 1974.

Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN, PORTUGUESE, AND SPANISH DIVISION. Closed November 30, 1973.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE, 1823-1973. Photostat of a letter from Jefferson to Monroe (1823), a Spanish translation of Monroe's message to Congress which became known as the "Monroe Doctrine," maps, and books. December 3, 1973, to March 20, 1974.

TRIBUTE TO THE ARTS OF THE AMERICAS. Outstanding works by poets and prose writers who have recorded for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape. Opened March 25, 1974.

Law Library

LAW AND LEGAL MATERIAL IN THE NEAR EAST. Closed July 31, 1973.

PIONEER LEGAL PRINTING. A selection of early American legal imprints, including *A Catalog of Fees Established by the Governour and Council at Humble Request of the Assembly* (New York: William Bradford, 1693), the Library's earliest colonial legal work. August 1 to October 31, 1973.

INSTRUMENTS OF LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION, 1821-1973. A selection of legal instruments promoting Latin American political and economic integration from the time of Simón Bolívar until the present. November 1, 1973, to February 28, 1974.

THE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. Publications related to the law of the Common Market, from the Library's special collection on this topic. March 4 to June 30, 1974.

Manuscript Division

THE SPIRIT WORLD. Manuscripts relating to the occult and the supernatural from the papers of Abraham Lincoln, the Wright Brothers, Edgar A. Mowrer, Benjamin B. French, Shirley Jackson, and others. July 1 to September 29, 1973.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Items displayed to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the proclamation, including letters from Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and John Quincy Adams which illustrate their influence on the Monroe message. October 1 to December 31, 1973.

ROBERT FROST/W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM: LITERARY CENTENNIALS. Literary manuscripts and correspondence of two of this century's outstanding writers, including original manuscripts of Maugham's *Of Human Bondage* and Frost's "Mending Wall" and "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening." January 2 to March 31, 1974.

NO BED OF ROSES. Letters, diaries, and speeches of various U.S. Presidents, from George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt, in which they express their opinions of other Presidents. April 3 to June 30, 1974.

Music Division

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF SERGEI RACHMANINOFF, 1873-1943. Closed November 15, 1973.

ERIK SATIE: SPORTS & DIVERTISSEMENTS. Hand-colored engravings by Charles Martin depicting various sports and amusements, with reproductions of corresponding musical compositions by Satie. November 16, 1973, to January 31, 1974.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA AND W. C. HANDY. Original manuscripts for several operettas by the "March King" and, marking the 100th anniversary of Handy's birth, sheet music covers of many of his works and a copy of the famous "St. Louis Blues" in the composer's hand. February 2 to April 30, 1974.

AMERICAN BANDS AND BAND MUSIC IN THE 19TH CENTURY. Photographs, books, music, and music covers from the Library's collections. February 15 to May 31, 1974.

MUSICAL WORKS OF W. A. MOZART. Holograph manuscripts, early or first editions, and librettos. Opened May 5, 1974.

THE HAMMONS FAMILY: A PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY OF A WEST VIRGINIA FAMILY'S TRADITIONS. Materials from a three-year project to record on tape and film the music, history, and traditions of a single West Virginia family. Opened June 1, 1974.

Orientalia Division

RECENT ACQUISITIONS FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. A volume of poetry by Mao Tse-tung reproduced from the Chairman's holographic copy, color plates of a painting on silk from the Western Han dynasty (202 B.C.-A.D. 9), and a facsimile of the monumental manuscript compendium known as the

Tung-ku to date. September 1 to October 31, 1973.

1,000TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ABU RAYHAN AL-BIRUNI, 973-1973. Books, photographs, and other items reflecting the work of the great Muslim scientist. November 1 to December 31, 1973.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. Suggested identifications of the animals and plants of the Bible, with illustrations. Opened May 1, 1974.

Prints and Photographs Division

THE AMERICA OF CURRIER AND IVES. Closed July 1, 1973.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS IN THE PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION. Engravings, prints, and other media. July 2 to September 30, 1973.

AMERICAN FILM POSTERS. A representative selection from the Library's collection of colorful posters advertising popular American films through the years, shown in observance of the first annual National Film Day. October 15 to 31, 1973.

GIUSEPPE MARIA MITELLI AND STEFANO DELLA BELLA. The work of two Italian artists, Mitelli (1634-1718), a superb draftsman and engraver known as a caricaturist and social commentator, and Bella (1610-1654), popular in his own time for his views and scenes. February 18 to June 2, 1974.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF FINE PRINTS. Etchings, woodcuts, and lithographs by U.S. and Mexican artists, dating from the late 1920's to the present. Opened June 5, 1974.

Rare Book Division

NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN LITERARY CLASSICS. Closed November 30, 1973.

MANUSCRIPTS IN THE RARE BOOK DIVISION. Forty manuscripts from a variety of collections in the division, ranging in date from the 13th to the 20th century. December 3, 1973, to March 31, 1974.

PETRARCH: SOME EARLY PRINTED EDITIONS. Important and unusual editions of the author's Latin and Italian writings, selected from the Library's Rosenwald, Thacher, Vollbehr, and other special collections in commemoration of the 600th anniversary of Petrarch's death. April 15 to June 30, 1974.

Science and Technology Division

THE ENERGY CRISIS. Materials on energy conservation, alternative sources of energy, and the potential of synthetic fuels. January 2 to April 30, 1974.

Serial Division

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PRESS. Closed July 30, 1973.

THE UNDERGROUND PRESS. Selected materials from the Library's collections. August 1 to 31, 1973.

COMIC BOOKS. Thirty years of *Superman* and *Batman* comic books, with accounts of the origins of the two characters. September 1 to 30, 1973.

CURRENTS OF VICTORIAN THOUGHT, 1871. Selected periodical articles highlighting political, social, and educational thought in Victorian England. October 1 to 31, 1973.

NEWSPAPERS RECORDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. Reports in the domestic and foreign press. November 1 to December 31, 1973.

THE NEGRO PRESS IN AMERICA. A selection of black newspapers in the United States. February 1 to March 31, 1974.

PULP FICTION: SCENES, MERCHANDISE, NOVELS. Various issues of pulp fiction magazines, a principal entertainment vehicle for millions of Americans in the years before World War II. May 1 to 31, 1974.

D-DAY: OVERLORD OF FRANCE, 30TH ANNIVERSARY. Domestic and foreign newspapers and periodicals reporting the Normandy invasion, June 6, 1944. Opened June 1, 1974.

Music and Dance Exhibits Division

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDRE PETOFI. Closed August 31, 1973.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS OUTSIDE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Exhibits were presented by the Library of Congress in connection with the following professional meetings:

Society of American Archivists, St. Louis, Mo., September 23 to 28, 1973.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Prepared and circulated by the Library of Congress:

PAPERMAKING: ART & CRAFT. Shown in Neenah, Wis.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Shown in Little Rock, Ark., and Champaign, Ill.

CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHS FROM BRAZIL. Shown in Oklahoma City, Okla.

BOOKS OF THE SEAS. Shown in Hayward, Calif., Evansville, Ind., Sioux City, Iowa, Lincoln, Neb., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Fort Worth, Tex.

THE PERFORMING ARTS IN 19TH-CENTURY AMERICA. Shown in Grand Rapids, Jackson, Mus., St. Louis, Mo., Beaumont, Tex., Fort Worth, Tex., Wichita Falls, Tex., and Watertown, Wis.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Shown in Greeley, Colo., and Muncie, Ind.

Prepared by the Library of Congress and circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service:

CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN PHOTOGRAPHS. Shown in Carmel, Calif., and Lamoni, Iowa.

Prepared by the Library of Congress and circulated by the International Exhibitions Foundation:

MADE A PICTURE, TRIUMPH. Shown in Colorado Springs, Colo., Palm Beach, Fla., Muncie, Ind., Montclair, N.J., Santa Fe, N. Mex., Portland, Oreg., Fort Worth, Tex., and Tyler, Tex.

Prepared for circulation and accompanying exhibition by the Library of Congress:

CLARENCE H. WHITE. Circulated by the Museum of Modern Art and shown in Salt Lake City, Utah.

JUST BEFORE THE WAR. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibitions Service and shown in Pine Bluff, Ark., and Cerro Gordo, Wis.

THE ART OF THE COMIC STRIP. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibitions Service and shown in Peoria, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., Wichita, Kans., Flint, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., Athens, Ohio, and Toledo, Ohio.

THE HIGH SCHOOL ACADEMY AND THE AMERICANS. Circulated by the High Museum of Art, Atlanta, Ga., and shown in Washington, D.C., and Atlanta, Ga.

CONCERTS, LECTURES, AND OTHER PROGRAMS

CONCERTS

Sponsored by the Woodcock Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1910

OCTOBER 30. Camilla Williams, soprano; David Glazer, clarinet; and George Walker, piano.

NOVEMBER 21. Bach Singers.

NOVEMBER 30. The Cleveland String Quartet.

1916

JANUARY 21. The Quartette Beethoven di Roma.

FEBRUARY 1. Flonzaley String Quartet.

MARCH 1. Leo Slezak.

Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

1917

OCTOBER 11, 12. The Kolisch String Quartet.

OCTOBER 18, 19. The Kolisch String Quartet.

OCTOBER 25, 26. The Kolisch String Quartet, Harold Wright, clarinet, and Ernesto Vitelli, piano.

NOVEMBER 8, 9. The Kolisch String Quartet.

NOVEMBER 15. Samuel Baron, Elias Bolkan Blaser, oboe, Valentine Kibbe, violoncello, and Samuel Gardner, harpsichord.

NOVEMBER 17. The Englehorn Trio.

NOVEMBER 27, 28. The Kolisch String Quartet and Viola Goldsand, viola.

1918

JANUARY 8. Bernard Sweinhouse, violoncello, and Mieczslaw Munz, piano.

JANUARY 11. New London Soloists Ensemble.

FEBRUARY 8. The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble.

FEBRUARY 11. David Glazer, clarinet; Michael Rudiakov, violoncello, and Richard Goldman, piano.

MARCH 8. The Kneisel Quartet.

MARCH 11. New York Chamber Soloists.

MARCH 28, 29. The Kolisch String Quartet.

APRIL 4, 5. The Kolisch String Quartet and Benno Kanonic, soprano.

APRIL 11, 12. The Kolisch String Quartet and Alice Knight, piano.

APRIL 18, 19. The Kolisch String Quartet.

APRIL 25, 26. The Kolisch String Quartet, Julius Lenner, double bass, and Claude Frank, piano.

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